The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11.670 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th April.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA........	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA........	3500	700	W. Borratt	28th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR ...	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA........	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE.....	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION..........	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 460, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE ....Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	600	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case.................. „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF FRANCIS MATHEW, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS MATHEW, formerly Chief Engineer and Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who died at No, 103, St. George's Square, Belgravia, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on or about the 30th day of September 1885, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 16th day of March 1886 by the High Court at Bombay to CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the undersigned, No. 3, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof ; at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Solicitors.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	„ 1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 2
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	„ 1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	„ 2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

	Rs. as.
Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	„ 8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brush Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	„ 68 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

	Rs. as.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„ 6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	„ 12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„ 20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

	Rs. as.
Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	„ 14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c	„ 32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c	„ 48 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT, may not fail to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1885, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1886, from 12 noon to 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 20th April, 1886, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st, to WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, April 19, 1886.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, AND OTHERS.—The Director of Indian Marine is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Machinery at and near Mandalay, late the property of the ex-King of Burmah, consisting of furnaces for smelting and puddling iron with blowing apparatus, roll trains, and machinery for driving the same together with the enormous stock of Factory apparatus described shortly in the following list, viz. :—

Engines, portable and fixed	15 No.
Boilers	15
Lathes	40
Steam-hammers	5
Planing Machines	8
Slotting	7
Shaping	15
Drilling	8
Screw cutting	7
Shears iron cutting	2
Cranes	3
Overhead travellers and winches	2
Coining Machinery	1 Set.
Punching and shearing machines	2 No.

Complete lists of the above with sizes and descriptions together with the locality in which the articles are to be found can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for the machinery should be sent, the price quoted to be for the gear as it at present lies, all charges for removing the same to be at the cost and risk of the Tenderer. A large portion of the Machinery is close to the bank of the river, and can be easily removed, but early inspection of the same is necessary, as some of the Machinery is being sold, as offers for the same are being received and accepted.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT VERY DURABLE.

THE NEW COLORS. FELT HATS.

SNUFF, TABAC, CINNAMON.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

			Rs.	
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS ; Embroidered Fronts ; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ...		„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ...	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES ; Very elegant and richest quality ...		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
9	0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)		5	0
9	8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)		5	0
10	0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)		6	0
12	0	St. ESTEPHE	Strongly recommended	7	0
12	8	St. EMILLION		7	0
13	0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)		7	0
15	0	MARGAUT	Highly recommended	8	0
16	0	HAUT CANON		9	0
17	0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)		9	0
20	0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23	0	CHATEAU LAFITTE		12	0
26	0	CHATEAU LA ROSE	Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14	0
28	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX		16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RACING WATCHES !
RACING WATCHES ! !
RACING WATCHES ! ! !

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size ...	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ...	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ...	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ...	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality ...	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs.	as.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case...	6	8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10	0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in	2	0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2	8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3	0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1	4
10 in. do. do.	2	0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers .	6	8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7	0
Constricted Stem Registering	4	0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	„ 25 0	„ 48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	„ 27 0	„ 51 0
COGNAC **	do.	„ 31 0	„ 60 0
COGNAC *	do.	„ 35 0	„ 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		„ 22 0	„ 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each		„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do.	do.	„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES
CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS
BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT

AND

EVERY EVENING,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GIFTS

AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE

PERFORMANCE.

Rs. 50

In money presents will be distributed in the same impartial manner that gave so much satisfaction last evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE OLDEST,
THE CHEAPEST,
THE WELL KNOWN FIRM
FOR
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
AGENTS,

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.,

(Successors to Chesson and Woodhall.)

ASK FOR THE REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS BEFORE YOU SEND ANY ORDERS TO OTHERS.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co. have made special arrangements with the postal authorities to receive their Packets of English Newspapers on Board the Mail Steamer. This enables them to send their papers by the Mail Trains.

Subscription to commence from 1st July 1886 should be sent in before the 20th of May, 1886.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Field.	Judy.
Fun.	Mail.
Graphic.	Overland Mail.
Home News.	Pall Mall Budget.
Illustrated London News.	Times' Weekly.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Vanity Fair.
	Weekly Despatch.
Illustrated Tit Bits.	World.

26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 30th inst.

Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.
Agents for SUTTON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, London.

THE s. s. "LALEHAM" has arrived from London and Antwerp and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer sails without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflamable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1886, about 150 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory, and Dammer will also be sold.

2. For further information refer to handbills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

V. RAMIENGAR, Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 20th April, 1886.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 22 in.
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.

Brown harsh and White Soft.

44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.—A great luxury in the use of the Bath.

78 by 48 inch, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

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Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAGHUNATH WASSOODEWJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having claims (if any) against the said property by way of mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise may make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; in default, the said purchase will be completed without reference to such claims (if any) against the said property, and the same shall be considered to be waived.

All that piece of rocky land, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (8000) eight thousand square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 20, and bounded on the north by the ground of Raghoba Crustnajee, on the south partly by the property of the late Honourable Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee, and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta, on the east partly by the ground of Mamon and partly by the ground of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, and on the west by the ground of the said Narayen Wassoodeojee, and which said premises are known as "Hopes House," formerly occupied by W. Thacker, and now vacant.—Dated 27th April, 1886.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.

Germinal, Rs. 3-4.
Translated into English.
Price, Re. 1-12 each.

Joys of Life.	L'Assommoir.
Her Two Husbands.	Ladies Paradise.
In the Whirlpool.	Girl in Scarlet.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
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Nana's Daughter.	
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Nana	Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
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Castle of Otranto; by Horace Walpole.
Voyages and Travels of Sir John Maundeville.
She Stoops to Conquer, and Good-Natured Man; by Oliver Goldsmith.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSISTANT WANTED.

WANTED, in a Chemist's and Druggist's Business, a respectable youth as an Apprentice or a Junior Assistant. Must be European.

Apply, in own hand writing, to Messrs. LONG and DENNY, Rawal Pindi or Murree.

NOTICE.

THAT MR. WILLIAM JULIUS VALK is NO MORE PARTNER in the firm of Wm VALK & Co., and has no right to sign further for the firm. Any claims against and outstanding debts due to the firm, must be paid to Mr. G OTTE, autherised Agent to this firm. No. 28, Meadow Street.

FRANZ NIETSCHE,
Proprietor of the Firm.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીગ મીલસ
કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1886, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint auditors for the year 1886 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ડા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th April to 15th May, 1886, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

The sale of army tailoring goods, toys, and other sundry articles, &c., will be resumed from lot No. 178, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, Persian rugs, a handsome grand mahogany concert piano by Blüthner, and (if not previously privately disposed of) handsome strong-built landau and a pair of handsome horses, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, &c., the property of J. WESTLAKE, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater carry dishes, cruetstand, ice pitcher, hotwater plates, tea kettle on stand, butter pot, round salver, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing 12 pairs fruit knives and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard with mirror, whatnot, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, iron round and side tables with marble top, teapoys, ornament stand, lady's Davenporte, a handsome rosewood concert grand pianoforte by Bluthner, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and olegraphs, muslin doors, curtains, photographic camera with lens by Grubbs, and chemical apparatus, dark box, majic lantern with fine lenses, brass and iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers towel horses, bath tubs commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong landau with a pair of horses.

1 ,, grey Arab horse, age 3½ years, goes in saddle and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 160, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte, full compass, by S. Rose & Co., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate chromo and oleographs in gilt frame, Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, English cooking stoves, a large size ice box made to order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, the property of D. RAE, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome superior porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, teaset, round salver, revolving butter pot, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c, very handsome teakwood and blackwood inlaid French polished household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, handsome satinwood sideboard with mirrors, whatnot, dumbwaiter, strong dining room arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular-pier-side oblong card and writing tables, easy folding-reclining long and folding arm drawing-room chairs, settee couches, chiftoniers, corner ornament stands, cabinets, hatstand, music stand, lady's Davenporte, a handsome mahogany full compass grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, a handsome iron four-post bedstead with spring mattress, strong dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, a handsome strong almira with plate glass door, chamber stand, towel horses, bath tub, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large size ice box made to order, suitable for hotel or the club, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, hanging baskets with ferns, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 156, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, platedware, glassware, and crockery, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne of Stuttgart, a first-rate clock by Hamilton, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of the late HENRY PRESSICK. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, desert and tea services, best platedware such as bread basket, cruet and picklestands tea tray, butterpot, a mahogany case containing lily pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, fish knife and fork, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood Frenchpolished household-furniture, such as a set of dining table in three pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular pier and writing tables, easy-folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, teapoys, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, epergne, a firstrate large size clock by Hamilton, handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a firstrate Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, pistol dagger, handsome brass and iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a mahogany bagetelle table, warbrobe, bath tubs, commode, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c

The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pelliteer.
1 case mouldings.
1 case German silver sheets.
3 cases violet and millefleur powder.
30 cases Laager beer in quarts.
1 case white doria and checks.
3 bales colored prints.
4 bales Turkey red cloth.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoys, &c.
1 iron safe by Chubb.
2 cases spectacles.
1 ,, clock and timepieces.
On account of the concerned—
B 3418—1 bale S W D grey shirtings.
G and Co., 2249-58—10 bales mildewed grey shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Essajee—
F M 73 and Co. 13-17—5 cases silvered polish plate glass.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee.
X 3—8223, 8225, 8227-30, 8480-81.
6 cases Alhambra quilts.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, at the Mill premises, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Hora Jafferjee Adamjee, a quantity of oily cotton.

ALSO

The contract to purchase the oily cotton for the remaining period of the year ending 30th December 1886 as per agreement with the Company.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

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OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
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2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MUSIC ROLLS in great variety from annas 10, Photo Albums from annas 7. Photo frames from annas 2. Many other cheap Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOARD and LODGING or furnished apartments wanted at once in Bombay or its vicinity by an English married couple. Apply "ENGLISH," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE best enjoyment during the hot season is cool drinks, and Ices; also ground Mocha Coffee, which can be had, of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church-Gate-Street.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN. For particulars apply to "W. X.", care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by TH. VAFIADIS Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole Agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHIPSON & Co., have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH DYBRAN from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a very handsome bay ARAB HORSE, age 6, height 14-2½ steady on parade and good in harness. Price Rs. 400. Apply to E H A., care of this paper.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

LOST, a Brown FOX TERRIER, short tail, answers to name of BROWNIC. Reward offered to any one finding and bringing the said dog to Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons, Dubashes, 16, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

MEMORIAL of ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—Fine leather Albums illustrated with the well-known battles and personages of England. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a complete turn-out, consisting of a Barelly Cart, with a pole and shafts, a pair of fast-trotting ponies, 13-3, and Poona made harness. Price Rs. 450. Apply to P. H. D., Post Office, Kaira.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

VISITORS TO KARACHI can be accommodated with a suite of rooms, furnished, in a large double-storied house in Camp occupied by an English family. Rs. 30 monthly. Address PARATUS, Post Office, Karachi.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, very airy Bungalows on the Coorla Hill, commanding a beautiful situation, within a few hundred yards of the Coorla Station. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WANTED TWO STEAM ROAD-ROLLER DRIVERS, wages Rs. 40 a month. Applicants to apply, as early as possible, by letters with copies of Testimonials to the Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Indore Division, Indore, Central India.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered. M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

TO COMPANIES or MERCANTILE FIRMS. As SECRETARY, MANAGER, or ASSISTANT, a Gentleman of great business experience, and well known in commercial circles, seeks an engagement in Bombay or elsewhere. Address PYRAMID, care of this paper.

WANTED, towards the end of May, by a Scotch woman lately out from home a SITUATION as Lady's maid or maid to a Lady and child (not an infant.) Good dress-maker and needlewoman, with good references. Address M. D., care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Under-graduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to MR. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	...
Courvoisier's	24 0	...

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	44 0	..
Dry Elite	46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	22 0	...
Very fine ,,	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	..
Les Canons	16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	19 0	...
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe	21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	12 0	,, 14 0 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	34 0
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	...
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	—

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	40 0	..
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	19 0	...
Do. do Finest	20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	4 0	...
Do. do do tins	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ...lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6	...
Asparagus	2 8	...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	1 4	0
Cellery	0 14	..
White Cabbage in Butter	0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6	..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	1 4	..
Red do. do.	1 2	..

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	,, 0 12
French Bean	...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	—	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	—	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	—	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	—	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

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6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
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THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
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CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5 45 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Nerbudda (s), from Calcutta. On the 25th :—Carlisle (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Tilania (s), from Trieste.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Barque R. Maroa, for Tuticorin.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on the body of Succaram Nakoo, aged 25 years, a labourer. On the 13th instant he sustained a fracture to his left ankle while unloading a cart. He died from its effects on Sunday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of March 1886, was 1,292, consisting of 614 males, 410 females and 268 children, out of which 446 were Hindus, 384 Parsees, 42 Musalmans, 16 Christians and 4 Jews, the daily average being 41·677.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.—The s.s. Cullover, which arrived in this harbour on Saturday, brought the captain, three officers, carpenter, and three seamen, being a portion of the shipwrecked crew of the sailing ship Oowen, wrecked on the coast near Mangalore on the 29th March last. They have come to give evidence in the Marine Court of Inquiry, which is to be held here respecting the wreck of the said vessel.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. C. Douglas, Malabar Hill, reported to the police that Mrs. Douglas dropped a gold brooch at the Cathedral on Sunday evening.—Ahmed Joosub reports having dropped two currency notes for Rs. 100 each somewhere between Ballu Serang Street and Samuel Street on Sunday last.—Dhunbai, a Parsee woman, also reported having dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 100, from her wrist, somewhere between her house and Chowpatty, on Sunday last.

ROBBING A BEGGAR.—At the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan convicted Bhagoo Sonoo, an old offender, on a charge of theft of Rs. 4-9 from Dhondoo Bewa, a mendicant. The complainant used to knock about Booleshwar temple, had amassed by begging a sum of Rs. 37, which he had received in pies, and kept the money in a bundle. While lying asleep near the Booleswar tank prisoner removed the bundle but was arrested by a sepoy as he was going away with it. Pleading guilty he was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The sixth public lecture of the season, being the second lecture, will be delivered in connection with the above society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 o'clock will this evening, by the great Sanscrit scholar and poet, the blind Pandit Gattulalji Ghanchyumji on "Memory as cultivated in India from ancient times ; its history, &c." The lecture will close with feats by the Pandit, illustrative of the extraordinary powers of touch and memory and *extempore* versification.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45. :—

Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdorf.
Overture	Flotte Brusche	Suppe.
Valse	Mikado	Bucalossi.
Diverteisement	Parisina	Donizetti.
Valse	Bld Ime Good-bye	Camors.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEW VERNACULAR MAGAZINE.—A new Gujerati periodical, called *Madhura Vachan*, has been started since the beginning of this year, under the editorship of Mr. Sorabjee Kavasjee Khambatta. This gentleman is not unknown to fame among natives as a Gujerati writer, and the contents of the magazine which he edits gives evidence of an exercise of a good deal of care and judgment on his part. Mr. Khambatta's ambition is to work up the periodical to the standard of excellence attained by some of the well-known English family magazines. Among the contributors are some lady writers, and others having a special knowledge of their subjects. The matter is both various and interesting, comprising articles on domestic economy, and other useful subjects, adaptations of English stories, and original social tales, always having, of course, a moral to adorn them. Among the novel features of the publication is a "Ladies' Column," and there is also a "Poets' Corner" for those who can express the outpourings of their heart in acceptable verse. Although the magazine is yet only a few months old, it has secured a very large number of subscribers both in Bombay and in the mofussil ; while another testimony, not less convincing, to the popularity of the journal, is the unusually large number of advertisements it has attracted within the short period of its existence.

OLD JAIL BIRDS.—At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Cobb charged Ismail Abdoola and Moona Keesa, with housebreaking and theft and receiving stolen property. Mr. Buckland defended the second accused. Mr. Cobb stated that on the 17th he was going his rounds, and happening to go through the Northbrook Gardens a gardener showed him a box lying in an unfrequented spot. It was open and the lock appeared to have been wrenched off. From its contents he found it belonged to a native broker living in a chawl at Bhooleshwar. As he was making inquiries the broker turned up at the police station to report that his house had been broken into. Knowing the first prisoner well as a damaged character he suspected him at once, and in order to verify his suspicions sent a man to ask accused for the loan of a crowbar. Prisoner fell into the trap, and admitted he had lost his key in his last job, but fearful of the consequences he followed his questioner and was arrested. While in custody he split on the second accused, to whom he had sold most of the stolen articles. The Inspector added that the prisoners were old jail birds, No. 1 having been no less than six times convicted and undergone heavy sentences, while his companion had served ten years for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and four years for counterfeiting coin. The prisoners had often been together in the same jail. Evidence having been given, his Worship expressed his intention of committing the case to the Sessions, and adjourned the inquiry.

DEATH OF A POONA EDITOR.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John Northam, editor of this journal, from heat apoplexy, which melancholy event occurred on Friday night last. Mr. Northam was a veteran editor, having been connected with the Press for about thirty years. He was a native of Devonshire, and having received a legal education came out to India as manager of the *Englishman*, and afterwards held a similar post on the *Pioneer* while the Rev. Julius Robinson was editor of that journal. Mr. Northam next started the *North-west Herald*, the *Himalayn Chronicle*, *Volunteers' Journal*, the *Chameleon* and *Figaro*, all of which he conducted with great spirit and ability. In Mussoorie and Meerut he was well known under the *nom de plume* of Sowerby Grub, and his death will doubtless be much regretted by the old residents of those stations. His funeral took place on Saturday evening at St. Sepulchre's cemetery, and was attended by the Volunteers and others, he being buried with military honours. Mr Northam was a member of the local Volunteer Corps, and also a Freemason. He leaves a son and daughter to mourn his loss. Mr. Northam was also author of a guide book to the Mussoorie Hills.—*Poona Observer.*

THE POISONING CASE.

ALEXANDER FRANCIS DE JESUS was brought up on remand before Mr. Ryan at the Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to poison his wife. On the application of Superintendent Brewin, who produced a certificate from the J. J. Hospital certifying the inability of prisoner's wife attending Court, the case was further remanded. Prisoner applied for bail, and as Mr. Brewin did not object, he was admitted, himself in a sum of Rs. 502 and two sureties in Rs. 250 each. The case was remanded for a week.

MADRAS.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.—A young man named Gould, from Madras, a total stranger to Colombo, went, at the end of last month, to that city with a draft for about thousand rupees, which he cashed in the Madras Bank. He took lodgings in an eating house, and there two native men made friends with him. One day he started to a suburb to pay for some timber he had bought to be shipped to Madras. He carried with him some Rs. 500 in notes. His "friends" met and took him to a certain street where he was told it was not safe for him to carry money in small notes, and that a man would give Rs. 100 notes in exchange for what he had. He was then taken to a den of thieves and a gaming place, where he handed the money to one of his "friends." Suspecting some foul play later on he demanded back the money. He was at once held down by about half-a-dozen men, and the holder of the money left the house. Gould was then thrust out himself. The result is that one of the "friends," having been caught, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other has absconded.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

221-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Narayen Bhikaji.
225-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Pestonji Nowroji Banaji.
228-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Moolchund Gopal.
229-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Davidas Narrondas.
230-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Ravji Laldas.
387-85—Nanu and H—The Ripon Manufacturing Co vs Premchund Roychund.
472-85—Hore, C and B—Natha Keera and others vs Byramji Hormusji Rana and others—Wilkin and D.

Admiralty suit for Judgment.

1-84—Payne, G and S—David James and others vs The s s Nurbudda and others—Craigie, L and O.

To settle Minutes.

601-70—Little, S, F and N—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadas Vussonji and another—Jefferson B and D.

Short Cause.

62-86—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Dadabhoy Cursetji—J C Cama—Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

293-85—Tyabji and D—Ruttonbai and others vs Addibhoy Kurrimbhoy—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

To speak to minutes of the Decree.

33-85—Winter and B—Nurrotumdas Vizbhoocandas and others vs Hurrichund Ramchund and others M M Munshi.
180-84—Payne G and S Canji Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, C and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and others—Jefferson, B and D
402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navivow vs Nundgoo Mehji and others—Tyabji and D and Hore, C and B
230-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerrudin bin Mahomed, &c—M H Khan and T H Pense
505-85—Payne, G and S—Hajee Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M

(Before the Hon. Mr JUSTICE JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

2-86—Chalk and W—J W Guild vs F Kirby Craigie—L and O.
6 -86—Munsukhlal—M M Tribowundas Dwarkadas vs Premchund Roychund—A F Turner.
95-80—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs Govindram Dwarkadas—M M Munshi.
103-86—Hore C and B—Kanyalal Dagha vs Goolabchund Joraji and another.
109-86—Jefferson B and D—Govindjikoorji vs Wulubdas Wallji—Thakurdas D and C.
126-86—Wadia and G—Kessowji Muddonji vs Lalji Purshotum and another.
136-86—Hore, C and B—Manecklal Vrizbhoocandas vs Toolsedas Lalbhoy and another.
147-86—Thakurdas D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

Undefended New Long Cause.

64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma.

To be mentioned.

251-83—Mulji B B—Waghji Coraji vs The Narayan Cotton Mill—Bomonji and H.
268-85—Mulji B B—Jevandas Elji Sewji vs The Narayan Cotton Mill—Bomanji and H.

Long Causes.

88-86—Hore C and B T F Evans vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and another—Little S F and N and W and B—Part heard.
428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.
497-85—Ardesir and H—Peroshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.
35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jeejebhai Jehangir Lam and another—Nanu and H.
46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S. F and N.
53-86—In person—Sonabai vs Vinayek Narayen and another A F Turner and in person.
51-86—In person—Malkabai and another vs David Silemon Pyzarkar and another—Payne, and S.

THE INTERREGNUM AT KOLHAPORE.

THE *Mahratta*, in an article on the state of affairs at Kolhapore, says :—

The Acting Political Agent, Mr. Lee-Warner, has been summoned to Mahableshwar and they have been sitting in conclave over the subject. Nearly a month has elapsed ; but nobody knows what decision Government have come to ; or whether they have come to any decision at all. The eagle eye of the English dailies has, however, been able to pierce through the secrecy which generally envelopes political matters of the Secretariat, and the *Bombay Gazette* tells us that : "Although no decision has been come to in reference to the administration of the State of Kolhapur during the remainder of the Maharajah's minority, it is believed that the arrangement which preceded the appointment of the late Aba Saheb as Regent will be revived, and that State will be again placed in charge of the Political Agency."

This news is too shocking to receive, especially when the Government is in such safe hands as those of Lord Reay assisted by an experienced Counsellor and an able Political Secretary. But this fact alone ought not to induce us to be silent in a matter on which the welfare of so many millions depends.

Ever since the disturbance of 1844 the State of Kolapur was under the direct administration of the Political Agent until it was placed under the late Abasaheb in the second week of March 1882. The people of Kolapur have thus lived under both the Governments, of the Political Agent and of the Regent in Council, and it is only just that they should be consulted before Government commits itself to a particular decision. We candidly admit the matter is very delicate, and any solution that has been or may be suggested cannot be entirely free from practical difficulties ; but that ought to be no hindrance in coming to correct solution. If Government only consults leading persons, official and non-official, in the State, we believe, public opinion can be correctly ascertained as to whether the Regency or the Agency is better suited to the traditions of the Kolapur State and the political aspirations of people. This done the matter at once becomes a question of practical routine. Without assuming for ourselves the position of State functionaries in this matter we may be allowed to discuss the subject from a purely public point of view, and to suggest a solution. In giving effect to the Resolution of Government establishing a Council of Regency at Kolapur, Col. Reeves, the Political Agent then, was reported to have said that "giving a native constitution to Kolapur was quite in conformity with the opinions of best statesmen of India, that the natives of India should be taught to govern themselves." This happily hopeful feature of the Government cannot be thrown into shade by any considerations of economy or of practical statesmanship such as is exhibited by short-sighted Anglo-Indians. Native States are a tower of strength to the Paramount Power in India, and it is to its best interests that the subjects of those States should receive that higher political education which British Rulers wish to give to their Indian subjects. Freedom of thought, love of constitutional government, appreciation of the wonderful powers of political education and other concomitant virtues, spread amongst the subjects of native States, would make any repetition of fanatical risings impossible. If any native State wants this political education of a higher order more than another it is the State of Kolapur where political fanaticism is not quite a rarity. The despotic rule of Political Agents is an admitted enemy of the growth of political freedom and the socalled conspiracy at Kolapur in 1881 was a fitting epilogue of the drama over which the curtains dropped in 1882. To revert to the older form of government would, therefore, be giving an invitation to the older state of ignorance and fanaticism, and this thought alone ought to induce Government to declare against any return to old despotism. When we thus emphatically declare against the revival of political despotism in Kolapur let us not be misunderstood to be the advocates of that form of regency which was maintained during the last few years. It is said that the regency was a costly affair and has very heavily told on the healthy State of the Kolapur finances. This, perhaps, is the strongest argument against its continuance. Howsoever strongly we may be inclined to support the continuance of constitutional government at Kolapur we cannot shut our eyes to the defect. If Government can only make the machinery more economic we would see the present form continue. In these days of economic reform it ought not to be very difficult to find the means by which the regency could be made cheaper without in any way losing its efficiency. The Regent alone cost the State over six thousand rupees per month ; but there were reasons why this large monthly allowance was deemed necessary in the case of Abasaheb. The best interests of the State required that a strong, liberal and popular ruler like Abasaheb should be placed at the head of a State which suffered from the severest evils of despotic personal rule, until peace and order were brought back into the land. This object has been wellnigh secured, and a less liberal, strong and a less liberal but more efficient head can control the affairs of the State with zeal and honesty. We would, therefore, suggest that a native gentleman of established reputation, admitted governing capacities, unimpeachable honesty, commendable breadth of views, sound education, and considerable tact and good sense may be appointed to be the head of the Council with the least ostentatious name of administrator. Such a Government would serve all purposes, maintain continuity of policy and help the growth of the 'tender plant' of political education to nobly planted. If Government only take a bird's eye view of their services, at least half-a-dozen men of the kind we recommend, will be easily seen.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted ; Luncheon Boxes ; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs ; Dram Flasks, quart size ; Wickered Bottles with screw caps ; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

A NEW TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

AMERICA has produced a new claimant to the Tichborne estates. A Washington correspondent gives the following account of him :—

The story of the new Tichborne claimant differs from all the received versions of the remarkable history of the lost heir. He does not undertake to make his story consist with that received by both parties in the famous trial, in which it was assumed that he left Rio de Janeiro on the Bella for New York, leaving his money and effects in the hands of his valet, Jules Berrant ; that, as he had lost his passport, he was smuggled on the ship ; that his valet retained his effects because Tichborne was very drunk, and that the Bella was lost at sea. The trial hinged on the disputed assertion that Tichborne was rescued from the wreck.

This claimant says he was never in Rio de Janeiro; that he was deserted by his valet while supposed to be dying in a little South American village half-way across the continent from Santiago to the Atlantic Coast ; that the valet took all his money, except a small amount left to pay his nurse, and all his effects, and that the servant being afterwards struck with remorse took advantage of the loss of the Bella to account for his master's disappearance and sent some of his effects home. The last letter the family claims to have received from Roger Tichborne this claimant says was a forgery.

He tells a romantic story of his recovery. Reflecting on his situation, he plunged into the forest to end his life. Stopping to pray, despair gave place to remorse and resolution, and he rose from his knees determined to lead a better life and not reveal his identity until he had atoned for his evil past by living as many years of worthy deeds. He tells a long story of his subsequent travels. He was living in San Francisco at the time of the Tichborne trial and left a good business there to go where he could hear no more of it, determined to keep his vow. During the civil war he was drilling a Wisconsin company, of which he was Second Lieutenant, when his former valet, Jules Berrant, stepped from the ranks after drill and hailed him as Roger Tichborne. He then and subsequently denied his identity. Two privates of the regiment came to his tent afterwards and addressed him as Roger Tichborne and said they had often seen him at the Hampshire meet. To avoid these men he left the regiment and went into the navy. During the war he had the fingers of his right hand shot away, and with the pension money which he has just received he proposes to go to England and establish his claims.

He relies, to prove his claims, mainly upon personal marks and disfigurements, personal characteristics, his resemblance to the family, and upon his recollection of incidents in the life of his cousins and other relatives, especially of a cousin with whom he was in love and on whose account he left England. He is desirous of finding Jules Berrant, who lives, he believes, in the State of New York. He still has the *Agnus Dei* which Roger Tichborne received at his first communion in the French Jesuit school in which he was educated.

The self-styled Sir Roger has written the following letter to the cousin alluded to :—

To Lady Katherine Mary Radcliffe :

Do you remember my promise to you, providing a certain event did occur, while walking home with you to Tichborne Park from Tichborne village and Miss Fisher's school ? Do you remember my language to you in our last interview in the parlor at Tichborne Park ? Again, do you remember your father's vow in regard to a certain event? Do you remember the piece of embroidery you were working at Tichborne Park, of which you taught me to stitch? I have never forgotten it, and recently worked my initials, R. C. T., in the same stitch on a tidy for a lady in San Diego. Do you remember the ball at Bath, at the time of Grandfather Seymour's death and the accident that happened to your father ? Do you remember we met Gen. Nagle, his wife, two sons and daughter, Miss Nagle ? Do you remember the circumstance that occurred to the steward's wife on that occasion ? Do you remember certain things that happened at the convent you were attending which you informed me about ?

Do you remember our favourite seat up in the hills at Tichborne ? Do you remember my *Agnus Dei*, the souvenir of my first communion ? I have it in good preservation in my possession. By these things you will know that I am ROGER TICHBORNE.

THE QUEEN'S HOME LIFE.

A GOSSIPING correspondent of a New York paper gives the following account of the Queen's home life :—

Her Majesty has been much pleased with the impression made by her appearance a few weeks ago in Albert Hall to witness the performance of M. Gounod's oratorio. She received a real ovation, the 10,000 spectators growing almost frantic in the excess of their loyalty and enthusiasm. It is said that Her Majesty was so moved by this demonstration that on entering the box she embraced and kissed the Princesses Christian and Beatrice, and that she could scarce restrain the tears of emotion. The outburst of enthusiasm with which she was acclaimed by the throngs assembled on the streets also confirmed Her Majesty in the belief that it is her duty in the interests of the Crown to cultivate by her appearance in public the loyalty of her people. It is well known that since the death of the Prince Consort Her Majesty has preferred to spend most of her time at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, or Balmoral, in Scotland. Here the early years of her life were spent, and there she meets at every step some image of the past when all was happiness and sunshine. She is especially attached to Osborne House, situated in that charming garden of verdure and flowers, "the pearl of the Channel." The royal residence resembles one of those Italian villas on the lakes of Como and Maggiore, and is delightful at all seasons. Her Majesty has recently added to the property by the purchase of the adjoining lands. The park is now four miles in extent, and is admirably laid out and adorned with every beauty that art can bestow. The castle is surrounded by a number of beautiful terraces, from the last of which an immense stretch of green landscape extends down to the shore. The principal entrance to the castle is by way of Cowes, and leads through a lovely garden of shrubbery and flowers. One of the largest myrtles in this garden is the growth of a branch taken from the marriage bouquet of the Crown Princess of Germany and planted in January, 1858. The castle is situated on a height and the windows look out on a beautiful scene of sky and sea. The royal apartments are in the left wing, behind which stands the flag-tower, 107 feet in height.

The apartments of Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice are closed to the public eye. They are furnished in an exquisite manner and contain much bizarre and costly bric-a-brac, Chinese and Japanese bibelots and some old Sevres of fabulous worth. The carved wood-work of the walls is unique and whatnots are found in every corner containing rare books and a multitude of odd and costly articles. Many valuable tableaux and bronzes are in the various apartments, together with some remarkable paintings of the old masters. On the great stairway is the famous allegorical fresco of Neptune abandoning to Britannia the empire of the ocean.

Her Majesty's every-day life is one of simplicity and extreme regularity. She is an early riser and insists on going out twice a day, rain or shine. Her usual mode of promenade is an open carriage, which is always attended by an equerry. She is also fond of driving out in her little Scotch pony-chaise. On returning from her promenade Her Majesty takes a brief rest and then devotes herself to business. She goes through all the voluminous correspondence brought by the Government carriers and makes the minutest inquiries concerning all the important affairs of the day. If not too fatigued she has one of her attendants read to her, and when not thus occupied she generally devotes herself to writing or etching. During the life of the Prince Consort etching was the favorite occupation of the royal pair. At times Her Majesty takes a sort of recreation by chatting with her favorites on every-day matters, and she is fond of hearing all the piquant gossip that may be floating around, although she pretends to be indifferent to it. She has her little likes and dislikes, and about the same amount of womanish temper as ordinary people.

Lunch is served regularly at 2 o'clock. Her Majesty possesses an excellent appetite and is very careful in her choice of food. She thinks she owes her constant immunity from illness in a great measure to this, and she insists that the infirmities of those about her are, for the most part, the result of a lack of regularity in eating, exercise and the other common rules of life. Her Majesty dines at 9 o'clock and retires to her private apartments at 11. Almost every evening there are guests at the royal dinner. They belong for the most part to the royal household. The Rev. Mr. Prothero and wife are frequently favored in this respect. Mr. Prothero is the pastor of Whiffingham Church, the Prince Consort's favorite place of worship, and where Princess Victoria and Princess Beatrice were married.

Her Majesty has a great regard for the pastor of Whiffingham, and not long ago, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, she attended the marriage of Mr. Prothero's daughter and went forward and congratulated the newly-married lady at the end of the ceremony. From time to time, there are private concerts given at the palace to which only the favored few are invited. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice do not live in such close relations as they did previous to the latter's marriage. The Queen is always attended by the Princess on her promenades, whether riding or walking, but at all other times the Princess occupies her time in her own apartments in reading, painting and music generally. There is a continual coming and going of visitors, to say nothing of the Ministers, who suffer considerably in visiting Her Majesty at such a distance from London. All Her Majesty's children and their immediate families and friends are frequent visitors at Osborne House, with the exception of the Duke of Edinburgh and his wife. The Duchess, the only daughter of the late Czar of Russia, has never become reconciled to Her Majesty after their disputes on the question of precedence, and the Duke naturally sympathizes with his wife, and shows it by his studied absence.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, in amounting the death of Captain James T. Waddell, of the Confederate cruiser, Shenandoah says :—

Captain James T. Waddell was born, in 1824, upon the coast of North Carolina, and was an officer of twenty-three years' experience in the United States Navy when the Civil War broke out. He was not appointed to the command of a Confederate ship until the autumn of 1864, for the simple reason that the rebel Cabinet at Richmond, Virginia, had no vessel with which to entrust him. On the 19th of June, 1864, the famous action between the Confederate cruiser Alabama and the United States war-ship Kearsarge was fought about nine miles from Cherbourg, and ended in the sinking of the former vessel. The Alabama had been for many months at sea without being able to renew her supplies of shot and shell, or her stores of gunpowder, so that she was hardly in a fit condition to fight a vessel well found in every respect. Within fifteen minutes of the commencement of the engagement, a fifteen-inch shell, fired from the Alabama's hundred-pound Blakely gun, lodged in the stern-post of the Kearsarge without bursting, thanks to the defective and damp condition of the powder. Had that shell exploded, the action might have resulted in another way ; but we have no desire to deal with facts otherwise than as they actually occurred. The destruction of the Alabama—that much-dreaded "Anglo-Rebel pirate" for which this nation had subsequently to pay so dear—was naturally received in the Northern States with exuberant rejoicings. Not many weeks, however, were to elapse before a rumour spread like wildfire among the Federals that another Confederate cruiser was on the sea. For the Shenandoah, which was originally called the Sea King, and built at Glasgow, the English nation was again held to be as responsible as for the Alabama. In one of the most instructive and interesting volumes published about the American Civil War, Captain James D. Bulloch, who acted as Naval Representative of the Confederate States in Europe between 1862 and 1865, tells us how the Alabama and the Shenandoah were purchased and to sea. Captain Bulloch shows that the example set by the United States during the war between England and France from 1808 to 1815 was closely followed by the Confederates between 1861 and 1865, and that in paying three millions of pounds as penal damages for having allowed the Alabama and Shenandoah to escape from English ports, the Administration of Mr. Gladstone gave undeniable evidence in 1871 of their resolution to "seek peace and ensue it" with our Transatlantic kinsmen when, legally and morally speaking, the nation of which they were then the responsible controllers had done nothing amiss. Yet there are few Englishmen who now regret that, even at the cost of a considerable money payment on our part, a good feeling has been re-established between Great Britian and her majestic elder daughter. Perhaps there never yet was a war as to the happy termination of which all who took part in it on either side are more heartily in accord at this moment. It is admitted, indeed, in "Secessia" itself that, had General Lee and his gallant followers won plenary independence, the Southern States would not have known what to do with it after they had got it.

On the 20th of October, 1864, Captain Bulloch reported to Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, that a steam cruiser, formerly called the Sea King, but re-named the Shenandoah, had made her way to sea from the Thames, despite the ceaseless vigilance of the United States ships Niagara and Sacramento, which lay off the mouth of the river. The Shenandoah was a steamer two hundred and twenty feet in length, with thirty-five feet beam, with standing royal yards, and fitted to carry royal studding sails. Her armament, consisting of four fifty-five hundredweight eight-inch smoothbore guns, and two Whitworth thirty-two-pounders was taken on board off Madeira in October, 1864. On the 20th of that month the Shenandoah, flying the Confederate "stars and bars," set forth from Las Desertas, an uninhabited island near Madeira, and in an inconceivably brief time the dismal tidings that "another rebel pirate" was on the sea scattered consternation among Northern shipowners. When Captain Waddell started upon his adventurous career the Shenandoah had on board a crew of forty-two men, including officers, to navigate, equip, and fight her. The passions evoked by the Civil War are now so completely extinguished that there will be little disposition, even in the North, to deny that Captain Waddell bore himself in a manner worthy of an American sailor. Before the Shenandoah crossed the Line she captured four prizes, out of which fourteen men volunteered to share the fortunes of the new rover of the sea. "The ease," remarks Captain Bulloch, "with which the Confederate cruisers were able to get volunteers from captured vessels was a striking peculiarity of the American Civil War." The Shenandoah was especially fortunate in this respect. From one of the whalers captured by her every man volunteered except the captain and the chief officer. When we remember that most of these volunteers were citizens from the Northern States, it will be apparent that in the struggle between patriotism and cupidity the former seldom failed to kick the beam. From the commencement of November, 1864, when she took her first price, until the 28th of June 1865, when, far away to the north in Behring's Straits, Captain Weddell heard of the collapse of his Government, the Shenandoah wrought sad havoc among the mercantile craft of her enemy. Thirty-eight vessels were captured by her, of which thirty-four were destroyed and four ransomed, the latter being converted into cartels to transport prisoners to the nearest harbour where they could be cared for. The crews of these thirty-eight vessels numbered, collectively one thousand and fifty-three men—a rich prize for a single ship carrying fewer than one hundred hands. The Shenandoah set out with the purpose of destroying the American whaling fleet, and had the war lasted longer the damage inflicted by her would doubtless have been immense.

"A SCANDALOUS STORY."

SOME days ago the *Daily News* published the following "Scandalous Story" in its editorial columns :—

We have received a copy of the *Nautical Gazette* of New York, which contains a statement intended to strike at the American Government, but which its a sideblow at established reputations on this side of the Atlantic. This journal asserts that "the new cruisers to be built for our Navy ought to be models of perfection—if British official talent is the greatest in the world. They are said to have been designed by a Syndicate, which appears to be just now doing a pushing trade in war-ship designing for various Governments, and which includes Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, ex-Chief Constructor to the British Navy ; Mr. White, the present Chief Constructor ; and the gunnery firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co. This combination possesses through its members means of access to vast stores of information which have been collected in Great Britain." Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, for many years Chief Constructor of the Navy, has now retired on a pension, a state of things which precludes his active participation in daily work. If he is still able to construct ships, there does not seem to be any reason why he should not be earning wages instead of enjoying a pension. The firm of Sir William Armstrong is, of course, at liberty to find remunerative labour wherever it lies. But Mr. White is actually the Director of Naval Construction under the Admiralty, in the pay of the British nation, and that he should have any connection, with a business association "driving a pushing trade "in warships designed for various Governments" is a statement to which we decline to give credence. But it is current in the United States, has reached this country, and should be authoritatively denied without a day's delay.

These remarks called for the following letters the next day from Mr. W. H. White and Sir Nathaniel Barnaby :—

Sir,—The statements made by the *Nautical Gazette* of New York, to which you draw attention in the *Daily News* to-day, and to which you "decline to give credence," are absolutely untrue. I have never been associated with Sir Nathaniel Barnaby in the design of war-ships for any foreign Government. You are right in assuming that my present official position is an absolute bar to my undertaking any work of the kind. It is, I believe, a fact that the American Government has purchased from Sir W. Armstrong and Co. some of the designs for swift cruisers which I prepared during the period I was in charge of their War Shipbuilding Department and outside the public service. These designs are the property of the Company and resemble no existing classes in the Royal Navy. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby had no connection whatever with the preparation of these designs. He can speak for himself as to any relations he may have with the United States Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. WHITE,
Assistant-Controller and Director of Naval Construction.

Admiralty, S. W., March 31.

Sir,—You have seen fit to publish a statement from an American journal referring to me which you characterise as "a scandalous story." You say that I, being in receipt of a pension from the State, cannot properly engage myself in constructing ships. You would contend, I suppose, that the letter from me which appears in the columns of a contemporary this morning, containing certain views of mine on the construction of ships suited for auxiliary war service, is improper. You consider, at any rate, that if my advice related to regular ships of war, and were designed to benefit foreign navies, that would be scandalous. I contend, on the contrary, that if, by my influence, ships of war for foreign Powers could be obtained for our shipbuilders rather than for others, I should be serving England. For any work I might perform in the preparation of specifications I should expect to be paid, like other persons similarly engaged, notwithstanding that I am in receipt of deferred pay from the State. As to the alleged facts, the First Lord of the Admiralty has the right to question me, and it will be my duty to answer him if he should do.—Yours faithfully,

NATHANIEL BARNABY.

Moray House, Lee, S.E., March 31.

LISZT IN LONDON.

LISZT, the greatest pianist of the century, has arrived in London. In Paris his visit has been the social as well as the musical event of the season. Ladies have struggled in crowds, as only ladies can struggle on such occasions, for a sight of him or for a touch of his wonder working hand ; and as a final compliment that excitable capital has formed both a Liszt and an anti-Liszt Party, one of which plays nothing but his compositions while the other plays everything else. This is his second visit to London, his first having been paid forty-six year ago. The *Daily News* writes :—

"He came here as an infant phenomenon in 1824 and as Master Liszt went the tour of the provinces He was received with a mingled admiration and hauteur which contrasted becomingly with the delirium of Paris. There the duchesses could never poet the wonderful child enough ; and when he was not at the piano he was on their laps. But in London they do things differently, and they were once capable of whisking away a piano from under Chopin's fingers because a royal personage was passing, and they were afraid there might not be room. Master Liszt was a wonderful improvisatore as well as general executant, and at one of his concerts Sir George Smart invited the public to give the boy a theme. A lady suggested the "Zitti Zitti" from the "Barbiere," and on this the boy immediately executed an astonishing fugue. London did not impress him quite so much as Paris ; but when he heard the charity children at St. Paul's he declared there was nothing finer in the universe.

He comes to us this time a very old man. He was born in 1811, and as has his German biographer informs us—why it is not quite easy to say—a comet appeared on the same occasion. His father was a poor Hungarian accountant in the service of Prince Esterhazy. He knew something of music, and what he knew he taught the boy, who took to that kind of teaching so naturally that he could write a score long before he knew his letters, and had to be bodily lifted off the music stool by his anxious mother when dinner was served. He was thus "phenomenal" from the first, and the father had no great difficulty in finding friends to contribute to the expense of his musical education. He gave concerts at Vienna at a ridiculously early age, and after one of these he was in a manner consecrated to music by a kiss from Beethoven. Then he came to Paris in the hope of getting a regular musical education—the only thing he needed—at the Conservatoire. But Cherubini was in charge of that institution, and he sternly pointed, to a clause in the rules which closed it to foreign pupils. The boy was almost heart-broken for the moment, but he began to give concerts with the social success among the duchesses already referred to. The Duke of Orleans, afterwards to be Louis Philippe, took notice of him, and his social popularity was probably due to an interesting exhibition of naiveté which attended his first performance at the Palace. The Duke wishing to make him a present asked him what he would like to have, and he decided for a doll. The Faubourgs could not hold out a moment after that. He was the rage. At his first concert at the Italians the spellbound orchestra forgot to play the accompaniment. "It is a pure case of metemp "sychosis," said one critic ; "I am convinced "that his ting body holds the soul of Mozart." Anecdotes abounded of course, and one of them was none the worse for having done duty in the lives of other musical celebrities. On one occasion, it was said, when the span of his infant hand could not take in all the keys, he obtained the requisite effect by bobbing down and striking the instrument with his nose. It is the only instance of plagiarism that can be laid to the charge or Liszt. He picked up much musical training as he went on, but his want of a complete system probably accounts for his persistent failure as a great composer. He tried his hand several times at opera, but never with success, and at last he found his true vocation in a new development of the instrument which he understood better than any one else in the world. He was twenty when Paganini came to Paris, as the same time as the cholera, and in spite of the epidemic, all Paris flocked to hear him. Young Liszt was of the number. It was a new emotion, and the Persians described it in their emotional way. Never had they heard such playing. It was ironical and mocking like Byron, fantastic like Hofmann, dreamy like Lamartine, wild the like Dante, tender like a melody of Schubert, and so forth. Young Liszt formed his own conclusions, and the chief of them was that he would be the Paganini of the pianoforte. The great Italian's execution revealed new possibilities to him ; he saw that it doomed the classical school which he had hitherto followed, though in his own brilliant way. He shut himself up for six hours a day, until he began do with the keys something of what Paganini had done with the strings. But he hoped to surpass his model, for in Pagnini's greed of money and narrowness he recognised, with a fine instinct, a certain fatal limitation in art. A great player, he said must be a great man. *Génie oblige.* From that moment dates his definite manner, and a success which has made every great pianist of the time proud to be called his pupil. Paganini, after all, was one influence ; another, and a deeper one, came to him through his Hungarian birth. He had heard the Tziganes, and all Europe has since heard them after him, thanks to the revelation of their genius, which he first gave to the world. He only admired Paganini ; he both admired and loved Choping, and played his music in a manner which gave a new meaning to it for the composer himself.

A sketch of Liszt's life is incomplete without some mention hf his "grand passions ;" and as these have been the common property of European gossip for nearly half a century, and have besides largely influenced his career, there can be no indiscretion in alluding to them. George Sand was the first. She encountered the youth at his most impressionable age, and her theory that love is "Christian compassion concentrated on a single being" at once seems to have won his hearty assent. But a tendency on the part of the lady to make this compassion universal by extending it to all the human race in turn ultimately brought about an estrangement. A romantic castle in the Alps was the scene of his next experience of this nature ; and for some time Paris and Vienna were inconsolable at the report that he was about to become a mountaineer. The lady who afterwards wrote as "Daniel Stern" succeeded in winning him back to the French capital, though at the sacrifice of her own peace of mind. She was a little older than the young virtuoso, and she had known him as *le petit* Liszt in that happy infancy when he ate his bonbons from the hands of duchesses. The great Lamennais deplored these erratic tendencies, and for a time brought him back to better thoughts. But the penitent, it must be confessed, had a strong tendency to relapse. His curiously impressionable nature seems to have made him the victim of every strong emotion in turn. Hypochondria was in the family, and as a boy Liszt had suffered from intense melancholy and from gearnings for religious retreat "Let the world renounce me !" he cried at sixteen—a characteristic variation, by the way, on the common form of that petition. He read Thomas A Kempis, and he longed to enter a monastery. They cured him that time by a course of sea bathing ; and when he gave himself up to worldliness again Paris reported with mingled delight and terror that "Liszt is no longer devout." But this was not to last long. The St. Simonian doctrines attracted him next, and he forgot his playing for a time to read everything that came in his way, even lexicons and nothing but a hope of regenerating the world through music brought him back to his art. In 1865 his on the whole persistent wish for a religious life was allowed to prevail, and they gave him orders and the tonsure at the Vatican. He stayed in Rome for some years after, devoting himself to religious music and religious work, and then went back to settle in his own country, until a new craving to see the world which he thought he had quitted for ever has brought him to Paris and is bringing him to London once more.

SOLAR HALO AND MOCK SUNS.

A VERY fine solar halo and four mock suns were recently seen in the neighbourhood of Greenwich about 2 p. m. At half-past one the upper edge of a halo was seen, and shortly afterwards the halo was completed. At 1-35 p. m. two mock suns were seen, one on each side of the real sun and about 5 deg. outside the halo ; almost immediately afterwards spurs were noted emanating from the mock suns and spreading towards the north. By about 1-40 the secondary halo was complete, and two other mock suns appeared on its circumference. The phenomenon remained complete for about half an hour, after which it gradually faded off. The mock sun near the east was distinctly visible till a quarter past two, when that in the north-north-west (which, with the other two, had disappeared some minutes earlier) reappeared for a little while. When complete the larger circle was about 103 deg. in diameter, extending from about 37 deg. above the north horizon to about 40 deg. above the south. At twenty minutes past two only small fragments of the largest circle remained visible in the north and north-east, and these shortly afterwards faded away.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87 including the undrawn balance (£97,100) of 1885-86	13,428,500
Remitted from 1st April, 1886, to 17th April 1886	617,800
Balance to be remitted from 18th April 1886 to 31st March, 1887	12,810,700

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

LORD HARRIS has written the following letter in regard to the visit of an Australian Eleven to England :—The announced departure of the Australian Eleven from Adelaide and sundry articles dilating on the superlative excellence of the team as a whole, and of each individual member of it, warn me that it is time to point out where a difficulty may arise before the conclusion of the tour ; and I do so because the undertaking is that of the Melbourne Cricket Club, to the members of which I owe a debt of gratitude, and because I am anxious that nothing should occur in connection with the trip to give rise to any feeling of dissatisfaction on either side.

On all previous occasions of visits of Australian Elevens to this country the undertaking has been that of individuals, who, I always held, were entitled to make such terms as they could with Cricket Clubs in this country as would repay them for their journey and their loss of time in their several avocations.

The undertakings were of a speculative nature, as have been the trips of English Elevens, with two exceptions to Australia, and no objection can be taken to their having been of that nature. The exceptions were in the cases of my Eleven and Mr. Bligh's. Those were speculative to this extent, that the Melbourne Cricket Club ran the risk of possible loss ; but the members of each Eleven were the guests of the Club and had no interest in the pecuniary results.

On this occasion there is a new departure. The Melbourne Cricket Club, for reasons but known to its Executive, guarantee the expenses and take the risks of an outgoing team ; and the question immediately presents itself, does the Club propose to benefit pecuniarily by the tour ?

From experience of the pecuniary results of former trips, and from a knowledge of the terms given by the Cricket Clubs in this country, *i.e.*, half the gate money we know the risk of loss is infinitesimal ; what then is to become of the money if considerable profit arises from the trip ? Are the members of the team to take all profits in such shares as the Melbourne Cricket Club have arranged with each individual or are those shares fixed quantities and will any excess of receipts go to the Melbourne Cricket Club ?

There can be no possible objection to the first arrangement ; considerable, in my opinion, to the second.

It is a mistake to suppose that all Cricket Clubs in this country benefit by the Australian Eleven playing on their grounds. Some do, undoubtedly—notably, the Lancashire and Surrey County Clubs ; but in the case of the two Clubs with whose financial affairs I am best acquainted, the M. C. C. and the Kent County Cricket Club, benefit does not necessarily arise. The Cricket-loving public, our expenses goes to show, has only a certain amount of money to spend on witnessing matches, and whilst the Australians draw a large gate other County matches lose in proportion. Now, as I say, I can see no possible objection to the members of the visiting team benefiting to the full extent of the profits arising from the gate money ; but I object entirely to a wealthy club like the Melbourne Cricket Club taking anything out of this country to swell its balance-sheet. I should raise the strongest objections to the Marylebone Cricket Club doing anything of the kind if it sent an Eleven to Australia ; in my opinion, it would be beneath the dignity of such an association. So also I think such action would be unworthy of the Melbourne Cricket Club ; and, entertaining the highest feelings of regard for it, I trust its Executive will take the advice of a friend, and make it clear to the Cricketing public here that their Club is to reap no pecuniary benefit by the visit of the coming Australian Eleven.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes from Cartersville, Georgia, tells the following improbable story :—

The recent death of Rev. Charles N. Thompson, at Hall's Mills, has drawn attention to his somewhat curious history. Thompson belonged to an excellent family in England and as the second son was ordained as a Church of England priest. He was given one of the richest livings in Nottingham and for a while drew immense congregations. He became intoxicated with his success to such a degree that he was forbidden to preach, and while under episcopal discipline went to preaching for the "Ranters." His family at once disowned him and sent him to America. A couple of years before the war he settled in Dahlonega, Ga., where he married a blooming mountain girl of plump figure, but thoroughly ignorant. Thompson went to preaching until the war broke out, when he became Colonel of the Sixth Georgia Regiment. As soon as the minister's relatives in England heard of his marriage they disinherited him, all save an old aunt, who placed $2,000 in the Bank of England for him, from which he was to draw the interest. Unable to bring his wife up to his level, he soon fell to hers, and afterwards became a total wreck. He, however, preached whenever he could, although opposed by his wife in doing so, and she, to prevent him, would hide his clothes. He would manage to steal them and reaching some of the countrychurches would preach eloquent sermons. He died Jan. 28 last, and it was when Col. Capus, a well-known lawyer, was called in to see about the English remittances that the story of his life became public. Thompson left four children, and the negotiations now pending with the English relatives are to permit them to take their father's place in the family. The indications are that the children will be taken to England and educated.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST MORMONISM.

THE result of the proceedings now being actively taken against the Mormons will be to drive them from Utah, and it is stated that they have selected Nevada as the place where they will make a final stand for the maintenance of the Mormon institutions. The white population in the State of Nevada is steadily decreasing, and, should the mines become exhausted, four-fifths of the present population are expected to leave the State. The Mormons are said to be anxious to secure themselves by immigration into Nevada until they can secure a majority at the polls. If they succeed in securing the administration of the local laws they will have enlisted for their protection the whole force of States rights. The Mormons claim to be securing an average yearly addition of 2,000, besides their natural increase. The New York *Sun* observes that "the next phase of the Mormon question may be the appearance of Mormon representatives in the halls of Congress, duly accredited from a State which, though sharing nothing of the spirit of American nationality, and actually hostile, possesses equal rights and powers with every other State. Such representatives, partaking of the character of Ambassadors from a Sovereign State, may demand that its citizens shall not only not be disturbed, but shall be protected in the right to worship God and to practise their social and religious rites according to the dictates of their own consciences."

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN PATAGONIA.

A GOLD fever is raging in the Argentine Republic in consequence of the reports of the discoveries of the precious metal in Patagonia. Two hundred petitions for the right to dig for gold in the Rio Gallegos district (where it is said the ore is) have been presented to the Government, and arranged parties are regularly quitting Buenos Ayres for the fields. The *Buenos Ayres Standard* states that, if these gold mines turn out as rich as expected, the Government need take no special care about sending colonists and their families to the Rio Gallegos, as 20,000 people will pour into the valley when the fame of the gold spreads to Europe. Machinery has been already ordered from Europe, and a company has been started to work the mines with better elements than those at present used by the explorers from Punta Arenas. While in former years three gold dollars per day were the average earnings from gold-washing, now the gold-washers make twenty gold dollars per day, and one or two parties have made 20,000 gold dollars in two months.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·817
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	2·0
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79 0
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, S, SW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	238

* From midnight to midnight.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER MADON & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, April 26.

Market closed, owing to the Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Inchrhona, 1,496 tons, Capt J McDonald, sails to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Carlisle, 1,427 tons, Captain J. Tate, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kurrachee (23rd April), in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Capt F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Busreh (12th April), with a general cargo and 225 chests opium and 34 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Bretwalda, 1,901 tons, Capt J S Carpenter, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff (27th March), brought a cargo of 3,060 tons coal and Father Nicholas as a passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain S Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (5th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col Grant, Mr A Bohringer, Mr Bocker, Mr R Wanelleck, and 11 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Comilla, 549 tons, Capt J M Simpson, sails to-day for Busreh via Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sayid Sallay, Mr Haji Mahomed, 1 friend and 1 boy, Nawa Vayurtalli Khan and 5 others, Mr and Mrs Haji Haroon Alli and 3 children, Mr Chas Lehalwin, Major Brocanlaw, Mr Masid-bin Khalifa and 1 boy, Mr Ahmed-bin Abdulla, Mr Haji Abdulla, Dy Asst Comy A Wiffer, wife and 1 child and 102 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26th April.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	A	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ ClanMurray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus.	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria.....	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Eden Hall...	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Cambodia ...	1969	Wildgoose......	M	Ralli Bros.
„ Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	...	Captain.
„ Inchmaree..	1287	Francis	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Prince Alexander	1911	R. Eckert	..	McCulloch & Co
„ Nubia	4319	T. G. Knox	..	W. & A.Graham
„ Bernicia.....	1702	Jones	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Laleham.....	1300	E. Marshall	...	Owen & Okell.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
24	Nerbudda (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, April 2.
25	Carlisle (s).........	Tate	Kurrachee, April 23.
26	Titania (s)	Mersa	Trieste, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	R. Marron	O'Brien	Tuticorin.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Comilla, Simpson, for Busreh.
„ Inchrhona, McDonald, Havre.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kepler, for Hull.
„ Nubia, for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
23	Arcot (s)	....	Bombay.
24	Shahjehan (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
22	John Davie Barque	....	Calcutta.
	Bokhara (s)	......	London.
23	Canning (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Arcot (s)	......	Calcutta.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—April 26.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 70 bales wool, H Vussonji; 300 bales wool, G Toolsidass; 40 bales wool, G Baboolbhoy; 35 bales wool, M Jaisasing; 350 bales cotton, J C Bushby; 320 bales cotton, E Spinners.

Clan Sinclair s—14 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,076 cwts bone meal, M Nuthoo; 1,280 cwts bone meal, M Jamal; 20 bales wool, B Bhanji; 181 bales wool, N Lalljl; 20 bales wool and 59 bales hemp, Lyon and Co; 50 bales wool and 50 bales hemp, Mooljl Goculdass; 138 cwts dry ginger, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 181 bales cotton, Dewji Bhanji and Co; 135 bales cotton, T Jewraj.

White Rose s—375 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithany; 2,070 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Principality s—750 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For London.

Mirzapore s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 155 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 70 cwts dry ginger, Sewji Ramji; 205 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund; 740 cwts grain, A Blascheck and Co.

River Indus s—53 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L Ludha; 215 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, A Hassan; 26 bales hides and skins, M Ebram; 5 bales hides and 5¼ cwts nutmegs, M Canjee; 125 cwts horns, R Fazal; 40 cwts gum, B Sajun; 280 cwts myrabollams, A R A Kader; 12 bales skins, H C H Gunny; 16 bales hides and skins, John Campbell and Co; 4½ cwts ivory, Purshotum Khooshall; 157 cwts dry ginger, Narronjee Wagjee; 110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Henzada s—56 cwts dry ginger, M Gangjee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Gulf of Venice s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 10 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 850 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmull.

For Havre.

Inchrhona s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, H A Carany; 999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutiller; 400 cwts rapeseed, L Dhurumsey; 360 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Latimer s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Inchmaree s—1'0 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Prinz Alexander s—2,000 bales cotton, 1,128 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,030 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 2,0:0 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

Clan Mackay s—1,000 bales cotton and 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,955 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts castor seed, 4,001 cwts linseed and 1,060 cwts grain, A Blascheck and Co.

Iran s—5,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts gingelly, F Masotti and Co; 214 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Culna s—311 bales cotton, H Amooluckchund; 100 bales cotton, C R Settna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 23.

Barlow, Major, By 2nd Batn, Manch. Regt.

April 24.

Nelson, Lt, By, on leave, from Poona.

April 26.

Grant, Lt-Col, By, on exchange, from England.

Retallick, Lt, Bl, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Doyne, Major, Bl, Rl, War. Regt, on promotion, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURE.—April 23.

Barlow, Major, By. 2nd Batn, Manch. Regt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 27th April, 1886.

The Range at Colaba will be available for class-firing for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on the afternoons of the following days, viz: Tuesday, 27th and Wednesday, 28th inst.

Members are reminded that the period for class firing cannot be extended beyond the 30th inst. It is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so, as soon as possible. Those who cannot go to Coorla should complete at Colaba during the days, the Range is available. Ammunition for Volunteers and Cadets will be issued at the Coorla and Colaba Ranges.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REMENYI CONCERTS.

To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.

For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.

I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.

Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SPECTACLES.

As my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me hould do so at once.

NOW READY.—My new sight test, by which any one may test their acuteness of vision and get themselves suited with proper GLASSES. Price, 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY,
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
1 A, Old Bond Street, London; 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Surgeon-Major E. B. Gardiner, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, writing about the spectacles provided by us for both himself and his patients, says:—"They have been of most excellent quality; I have always found the pebbles quite true and perfect."

Our Pamphlet—"Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—price post-paid 4½ annas. The *Pioneer* says:—"Much useful advice is given in the book, and the whole subject is treated in a manner that leaves no doubt the writer is a specialist of the first order."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Messrs. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

MARRIAGE.

KENRICK—PERCY—April 20, at St Andrew's (Kirk) Bangalore, by the Rev. James Jollie, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, John Henry Kenrick to Florence Gertrude Percy.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—April 19th at Devonshire House, Ootacamund, Mr William Williams, Retired D P W., aged 74 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

Our Simla correspondent telegraphs a piece of news which will be received in the Madras Presidency—except perhaps by some of the members of the Madras Government—with lively satisfaction, and which will be interpreted elsewhere as a symptom that a little wholesome and necessary light is about to be thrown upon much in the neighbouring presidency that has too long been left in obscurity. A high official, our correspondent says, will probably be sent to Madras to inquire into the matters with which the names of Mr. Garstin, a member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Crole, the suspended Collector of Madura, have for some weeks past been connected. Whatever the outcome of the investigation may be, there is ample material for it. People in Madras who for reasons which must weigh more heavily with them than they can with us at a distance, have suggested that some at least of the points at issue should be tried by a less prejudiced tribunal than any that the local Government could form out of its most trusted, to say nothing of its most favoured, servants. A couple of Bombay civilians have been spoken of as likely to constitute a much better tribunal than any that Mr. Grant Duff, in a fit of the most unfeigned impartiality, could create for the purpose. It is easy to see that reasons of administrative convenience—reasons even of administrative propriety—might be urged against such a course, and on the whole there is room for neither surprise nor regret in the fact that the suggestion has not been acted upon. An inquiry by the Supreme Government will however be convenient and effective; we believe also that it is necessary. It will protect the interests of Mr. Crole, and it will protect the interests of the public. Mr. Crole, indeed, will have no reason to complain of an arrangement which at all events will give him judges whose impartiality he will have no reason to doubt. Business-like man as he is, his first step after being suspended was to say little about his grievances in Madras, and to see that very much was heard about them in Calcutta. Whether the determination of the Supreme Government to institute an enquiry of their own is the Viceroy's response to his prompt appeal to Cæsar, or whether the Government have been provoked to it by the unsatisfactory way in which the Madras authorities are conducting the business, matters very little to him or to the public. He and they will be sure now—what they were not sure before—that justice will be done, even if in the doing of it no addition is made to the glory of a very talented Governor or to the credit of some of the more eminent of his associates. The Madras Government, too, should be very thankful for an intervention which will relieve them from the inconvenient but not entirely uncongenial function of being judges in their own cause. They may be slow to see the propriety of it. They have turned everything so admirably to the worthy purpose of finding an *ex post facto* justification for visiting with heavy chastisement the obstinate Collector of Madura, that it may be not a little mortifying to them to have the business taken out of their hands. But the Madras Presidency will not suffer if its rulers are in this way reminded, *coram populo*, that they have something to learn even in regard to the way in which their own most righteous deeds ought to be justified.

If the Madras Government have awakened thorough distrust in their proceedings in this matter they have only themselves to thank for it. They have erred in the matter from the beginning. No one, we believe, except the people who are directly responsible for the act, will pretend that the course pursued in the first instance in regard to Mr. Crole was reasonable or just. We make nothing of the fact that on the Board of Revenue,—whom he was charged with having insulted by writing to them in terms which, with or without his interpretation attached to them, must seem to most people harmless if *gauche*,—was an eminent civilian who had quarrelled with him or with whom he had quarrelled. Whether that fact coloured the decision of the Board in regard to him or not is a question of some interest, though it would be better to pronounce no opinion upon it. We must, indeed, be more considerate in interpreting the acts of the Board of Revenue than the Board were in interpreting Mr. Crole's words. But the fact that no love was lost between Mr. Crole and Mr. Garstin was known to all men, and it ought to have led the Board to be on their guard against giving the public an excuse for saying that a personal misunderstanding between the Collector of Madura and a member of the Board had led to an unfavourable interpretation being put upon the Collector's letter. The letter has always seemed to us so capable of innocent construction that there was little need for urging that Mr. Crole should have the benefit of the doubt. But even that was refused him, and it was not the benefit but the onus of the doubt which the Board of Revenue gave him by way of punishment for asking them to delete from an official letter the particular paragraph which appeared "over the signature" of the assistant secretary. If the Government of India should find in this a persistent sensitiveness falling nothing short of stupidity they will do no great injustice to the Board of Revenue. If the Madras Government are invited by the Government of India to "delete" something else than has appeared over the signatures of its secretaries—even whole resolutions—it must not take it amiss. For even if it be decided that Mr. Crole was insubordinate and disrespectful in his eminently original way of asking the Board to correct a document for which it was responsible, the question will then arise whether official degradation of a serious kind was a penalty commensurate with Mr. Crole's offence. They might have learnt to do better if they had gone to see Mr. Gilbert's "Mikado." Even from that exalted personage they might have learnt that it is a right thing to "make the punishment fit the crime."

Upon Mr. Crole's next offence it is impossible to pronounce at this time. But the Madras Government must not complain if the public believe that this decision is not so absolutely beyond suspicion that there is no necessity for its revision by the Government of India. Mr. Crole's allegations against one of the members of Council were serious; if they were unfounded or if they were rashly made he was guilty of no light offence in making them. But the Government of Madras had already weakened their authority for dealing with this case by the ill-judged decision which they had given in regard to Mr. Crole's so-called insubordination towards the Board of Revenue. The persistency with which they have since endeavoured to persuade the public of their absolute freedom from impartiality is astonishing. Having banished Mr. Crole from Madura to Anantpura, and then by way of further penalty suspended him for a year, they institute an inquiry into his administration of the Madura district, entrusting it to a cousin of the member of Council who had been the subject of Mr. Crole's allegations. And then, to be consistent in their blundering, they have arranged that the inquiry shall be held with closed doors. If their purpose had been to awaken the distrust of all men in their proceedings they could not more effectually have adapted their methods to this easy end. The strong language which the *Madras Mail* employs in dealing with this subject is in no way in excess of the equities of the case. The wrong man has been sent to conduct an inquiry, the mere institution of which is an injustice to the suspended Collector, and he is conducting it in a fashion which discredits in advance any finding at which he may arrive. The same officer has had some experience of closed door investigations, and the ferment in which the Tanjore cultivators have lately been in consequence of the action taken upon his recent report should show the Madras Government that the end of this sort of thing is not peace or contentment. The Government have had experience of appeals from their decisions to the Supreme Government, and their experience is not encouraging. But badly though they fared in the case of a medical officer rashly dismissed by the Governor in Council a year or two since, there were none of the elements of persistent unwisdom in that case which are so abundant in their dealings with Mr. Crole. Even if it should ultimately be found that they have done the right thing in adopting disciplinary measures towards that gentleman, nothing can acquit them of having done it in as wrong a way as human perversity could devise.

The India Office has doubtless not suffered from lack of advice as to the best means of overcoming the silver difficulty; the chief pity is that the communications which it receives are so seldom brought into the light of public criticism. The scheme, however, of which Mr. J. Milne is the author, has been made public, and many of our readers may think it worth the space which we give to it to-day. Simplicity of means is at least a merit of the plan proposed. All Mr. Milne suggests is that the interest on Rupee loans held in England should be paid henceforth at the rate of two shillings per rupee. This would obviously cause an immediate loss, but the theory is that as it would at the same time lead to an increased demand in England for rupee paper, the Government would gain a more than countervailing benefit in the rise in exchange that would follow. Whether this rise is to be looked upon as a certainty is a point which may be left to be fought out between Mr. Milne and his critics. His calculation would work out very well if the change led to a large transfer of rupee holdings from the Indian to the London market. This, of course, would lead to a demand for remittances to India in payment for the transferred securities, and to that extent there would be an element favourable to exchange. But to what extent? Mr. Milne is as confident in his calculations as in the theory on which they rest. But it is one thing to take up a plausible theory; it is another thing to assume that the practice of the marketplace will conform to it to the full extent to which it is theoretically applicable. However, Mr. Milne has given his ideas to the India Office and the world, and from neither will they receive scornful treatment.

Further news from the Somali country shows that the massacre of the members of an Italian expedition is but an episode in a rising directed not against Italians alone but against all the European who were within reach of the Emir of Harar. There is no information of any movement in the territory directly under our occupation on the Somali coast, and it may be hoped that the British political agents in charge of that country have gained sufficient influence over the people within their jurisdiction to guard against any hostile movement. But the contagion of fanaticism has to be taken into account, and our interests in the Coast are so important and direct that we cannot afford to be indifferent to an anti-European rising even so far inland as in the Emirate of Harar.

THE JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

We have before us the two first numbers of the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. Though with true Caledonian caution we have "bided a wee" before criticising the first issue, we congratulate ourselves on the result, for we can now liberate our souls on the subject with greater freedom. If members were inclined to cavil at the scarcity of matter in the opening journal—and we have not heard of any who did so—it was to be remembered that the first issue was given gratis, and so the principle of not looking the gift horse in the mouth applied; and then an infant society, with but limited funds at its disposal, could not afford to be generous at the outset, and though its pages were few, it gave promise of better things. It was of necessity taken up with an introductory history of the society, and catalogues of the collections. From the former we learn that on the 15th of September 1883 seven gentlemen interested in Natural History met together to exchange notes and exhibit specimens, and from this small beginning the Society rose in little over two years to its present flourishing condition, having over 300 members, and spacious rooms filled with most interesting collections in every branch of the science. About a year ago, the monthly meetings having acquired a very popular character, and being largely attended by members and guests, who looked forward to being instructed and amused, it was found difficult to carry on purely scientific business in its dry details, and therefore a very practical change was introduced by which the monthly meetings were kept as a sort of *conversazione*, whilst the scientific details were attended to by five sections, each having its president, secretary, and members, and each taking charge of the collection appertaining to its division, and holding its own meetings, thus forming a separate Society affiliated to the general Society. This system has worked admirably, and its outcome has been the establishment of a journal—a proceeding which is always a crucial test of the vitality of a Society, acting as a sort of barometer in its atmosphere of energy. So far the mercury stands high. After the introductory preface comes a list of members and office-bearers, headed by His Excellency Lord Reay as President. Then follows a catalogue of the Mammalia, classified in accordance with the system in vogue in the Zoological Society of London, with the names appended to each specimen. There is yet much to be desired in this list, and in pointing out its meagreness in parts we are doing the Society service as noting what would be acceptable. The Quadrumana are absolutely unrepresented, as also the Lemurs; the Cats also require additions, for beyond skulls of the tiger and panther, and one of a common cat, this family is not adequately exhibited. The same can be said of all the rest down to the order *Ungulata*, and in this the Society is better off than many a museum of much older standing. The purchase of the Dauvergne collection placed it in possession of a series of very fine specimens of Asiatic sheep, goats and Cashmere deer, antelopes, &c., and in addition to this, contributions by Mr. Shillingford of Purneah and others have left but some half-dozen Indian species to be desired. The Society is richer in birds, but yet contributions are needed to make the collection complete; but we note in the second number of the journal a very handsome addition of 468 specimens, containing 209 species presented by Mr. Vidal. These are not arranged in the same complete order as in the first number, but we are informed that the intention is simply to note contributions in this way, and to bring out a revised scientific catalogue annually. Following on the bird catalogue is a list of eggs, received chiefly from Mr. Davidson; these are most most valuable. Indian oology has been much neglected till lately, and the Society is to be congratulated on having obtained so good a start in this direction. Regarding the rest of the Society's collections we have no detailed information beyond the complete list of snakes in the second number, but up to the end of last year there were 565 specimens of fish, reptiles, crustacea, and other marine animals, mostly in spirits, in the museum, and this is good work for the short space of time, and these have been largely added to during the last quarter. There are also collections of butterflies, moths, beetles and other insects, from all parts of the Presidency and elsewhere, at present undergoing classification. A list is also given of such books, some very valuable, as the library contains as yet. The articles in the first number are few, only four, and those short—but two of them boldly announce new species. This is rather a flourish of trumpets for a young Society, and we hope the claims will be substantiated, though we look with suspicion on new species, and are decidedly against the creation of such without very strong grounds. There is a description of a hitherto undescribed Hamalopsida, a small snake, by the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann, S. J., figured on stone by Mr. Sterndale. The plate lacks the finish of the lithographs in Fayrer's Thanatophidia; whether this be the fault of artist or printer it is not easy to say, but it gives a fair idea of the snake, to which we think a specific name should have been given. Mr. Sterndale's paper on what he calls *Capra Dauvergnii* is interesting, but he must be content to wait a little before the public can accept the new species as such. It is fair to him to say he has called it so merely as a tentative measure, pending further investigation. He gives a rough sketch on stone of the remarkable horns on which he founds his species, and besides their unusual length they are certainly different in shape and formation to any known Ibex; but it remains to be proved whether the peculiarity is not the result of crossing with one of the other wild goats. Two short but interesting notes on the Bird-eating Spiders, by Captain T. R. M. Macpherson, and on the mimicry shown by the Green Bulbul, by Mr. Aitken, close the first number of the journal.

The second issue, which has over double the number of pages, contains much more readable matter. It opens with a critique on Mr. Barne's book, "The Birds of Bombay" by Mr. Littledale, in which much additional useful information is given. Mr. Sterndale then holds a brief for the other side, and if he creates a new species in the first number he effectually demolishes a recognized one in this. From what he says there appears to be little doubt of *Ovis brookei* being a hybrid between *Ovis hodgsoni* and *Ovis vignei*. He gives a fairly done plate of the three heads. "Birds' Nesting in Rajputana," by Lieut. Barnes, is a valuable contribution to Indian oology. Much of the information may be found in *Stray Feathers* and elsewhere. Still the more these things are noted by different people the better for the science, and its literature is at the present time scanty and imperfect. The note on the Pandanus or Screw Palm throws much light on the uses of this curious tree, which here attracts but little notice, save for its ugliness. From page 69 to 75 will be found interesting short notes on Zoology and Botany, and then comes a paper on a supposed Balanophora, a root parasite found at Mahableshwar, by Mrs. W. E. Hart, of which an illustration is given. This able paper announces another victory to the Society in the discovery of a new species, for none of the Balanophoraceæ have hitherto been found in the Bombay Presidency, and this plant differs from those known elsewhere. Dr. D. Macdonald adds a valuable memorandum to Mrs. Hart's paper, in which he states "the Balanophoraceæ have been likened to fungi from their appearance and mode of growth, but they differ from fungi in consistence, anatomy, structure, slow mode of growth, and in having conspicuous male flowers. The parasitism of the plants is of such a nature that there is some difficulty in making out where the tissues of the host-plant end and those of the parasite commence, as the vascular tissue of the one is continuous with that of the other."

The list of Mr. Vidal's birds, the catalogue of snakes in the Society's collection, numbering 91 specimens, containing 39 species, and the quarterly abstract of the proceedings, complete the second number of the journal. The general get-up is good, and will compare favorably with the publications of many an older Society, but the illustrations are capable of considerable improvement. We know the difficulties that attend the lithographic artist in India, but better work is done in this country, and ought to be done in Bombay if it can be done in Calcutta. In the later journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal are to be found plates drawn by Anoda Pershad Bagchi, Behari Lall Das, Jules Schaumberg, and others, and printed in Calcutta, which compare favourably with first-class work in England; and we hope to see a considerable advance in this direction in the future numbers; but the members of the Society should bear in mind that excellence cannot be obtained without expense, and unless they liberally support the undertaking by subscribing to it, this being at present optional, it will be impossible either to keep it up or improve it; and considering the very low rate of subscription to the Society, we do not think that any member would grudge the extra five rupees per annum for which he gets a good return. Journals are the visible means by which a scientific association keeps itself before the world, and by which the world gauges its vitality, and those who feel a pride in this Society should not lose sight of this important fact.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA.

Both the regiments ordered from this Presidency to strengthen the forces in Upper Burma will be well on their way to Rangoon before the end of the present week. The Indian Marine have taken up the necessary transport from the British India Steam Navigation Company, who will furnish two of their largest steamers for the accommodation of the 5th and 25th N. I. The two vessels selected are the Nerbudda and the Nevasa, of 2,977 and 2,950 gross tonnage respectively. The regiments on their arrival from Poona and Mhow by rail will at once proceed on board transports which will be stationed for the purpose at the Government moorings in the harbour, and will not enter the dock. The Nerbudda will leave on Thursday and the Nevassa on the following day. The Indian Government steamer Clive has proceeded to Madras to embark a regiment from that Presidency, as we anticipated yesterday.

DEATH OF THE HON. LIONEL TENNYSON.

Many will have heard with regret of the death of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson, the son of the Poet Laureate, though few could have expected that he would have survived. Before leaving England he had been in indifferent health, and he came out to India, partly with the object of escaping the rigours of an English winter and partly with the object of studying the country and people with a view to future usefulness. He had not long been in India when he received a severe attack of pneumonia accompanied with fever and derangement of the liver. He remained for several weeks in a precarious state at Government House, Barrackpore, when he was removed to Government House, Calcutta. There was little improvement, however, in his condition, and as a last resort he was placed on boardship in the hope that the voyage home would restore him to health. When the vessel arrived at Madras there was no change in his condition, and the ship's surgeon did not expect that he would live three days. He was still alive, however, when the vessel reached Colombo, though there was little hope of his recovery. By that time an abscess had formed in one of his lungs, and his case was considered to be so serious that a consultation of some of the leading doctors of Colombo was held. They apparently decided that nothing could be gained by detaining him at Colombo, and he was permitted to proceed on the voyage home. The heat of the Red Sea, however, seems to have been fatal to him. The deceased gentleman had a great ambition to serve in India, and it was understood that his appointment in the India Office, where he was an assistant in the Political Department under Colonel Sir Owen Burne, was intended to qualify him for a more distinguished post. He leaves a wife and three children, the eldest of whom has been named Alfred, after the Poet Laureate.

NEWS FROM BARODA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 24.

Owing to the scanty fall of rain last year there is a marked scarcity of drinking-water here this year. The tanks near the city have almost dried up, and the wells, with the exception of a few with perennial springs, are showing similar signs of exhaustion, and the *bheesties* consequently are clamouring for increased allowances. Up to the present the city has kept wonderfully healthy. There have been some isolated cases of small-pox, but few have proved fatal. Of late fires have been of frequent occurrence here, but fortunately the fire picquets are equal to the occasion, so that the damage has been confined within very circumscribed limits. There are, however, exceptions occasionally. Yesterday a very large Hindoo temple was burnt down. In the temple was an idol in the form of a colossal stone-statue, which perished in the flames. When the alarm was given the votaries of the god were engaged in morning prayers, but when they saw the flames they incontinently fled, leaving the god to his fate. When he was recovered, he was found to be simply a baked mass of stone.

Before H. H. the Gaekwar left for Nowsari, he made his eldest brother, Anundrao Gaekwar, a Senaputi or commander-in-chief of all his forces.

The weather is growing warmer daily. The thermometer now registers 102 degrees in the shade.

NEWS FROM GWALIOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, April 22.

H. H. the Maharajah Scindia is steadily progressing towards recovery. During the past month, his illness had left him so weak that he was hardly able to lift himself up in his bed, but he has now regained his strength to such an extent that he has been able to go out for an airing early this morning. His Highness contemplates visiting Simla soon, partly on account of his health and partly with the object of conferring with the Viceroy on certain political questions in connection with the constitution of a future administration. Scindia is grateful to the Agent to the Governor-General for kind and constant telegraphic inquiries after his health.

I hear from a reliable source that the land settlement or Pattabundie in Esagarh district has been finished satisfactorily by Sir Ganpat Rao Khudkey, the present Prime Minister. It is very popular, and will prove advantageous both to the agriculturists and to the State. Formerly the zemindars and lamburdars collected higher rents than those given in the leases from the agriculturists. This they are no longer allowed to do, and the assessment has, moreover, been reduced, and is lighter now than that of Sir Dinker Rao. Half of the products are to be paid to the Durbar, and the other moiety the cultivators are allowed to retain. The wise and liberal action of Sir Ganpat Rao is creditable to his administration. By this policy the agriculturists will not be the prey of middlemen as heretofore. They are freed now from all local cesses and charges beyond jamabundee, and the revenue officers are strictly enjoined not to make any kind of extortion in collecting the revenue. The payment of the kists are so arranged as to give the ryots time to sell their products at no lower rates and to save them from borrowing money from the Banyas to meet the demands of the State.

Active measures have been adopted by Sir Ganpat Rao to suppress dacoities which are being perpetrated by the proclaimed dacoits of Bundelkand, named Majboot Sing and his notorious gang. The Durbar moved regular troops against him, and besieged and assaulted the village in which these outlaws took refuge. They offered a strong resistance, and an engagement took place, in which a dozen dacoits were wounded and killed. Another outlaw named Aparwul, in Sekurwaree, who had made the Etawah and Agra districts insecure, was apprehended yesterday by the Durbar police, who recovered the plundered property. The peculiar nature of the country bordering the Chambal River affords immunity, in a great degree, to dacoits. The ravines are deep and cavernous, and a labyrinth to the uninitiated, and thus affords natural protection to the lawless and ill-disposed. Colonel Bannerman, on receiving the above information, has, I hear, telegraphed to the Agent about the arrest of the outlaws, and highly eulogized the Prime Minister. The Government of India, whose territory was so much infested and molested, will appreciate the merits of the Gwalior Prime Minister whose unremitting exertions have brought the marauders to bay.

I hear that H. H. the Maharajah has addressed a *khareeta* to His Excellency the Viceroy, recommending his Prime Minister to act during his illness in conjunction with the Resident. He has also entrusted all the powers he has retained to himself to Sir Ganpat Rao Khudkey, the Prime Minister. H. H. the Maharajah has, I hear, determined to make a good number of changes in the civil and karkhana departments after his recovery.

BARTON FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJKOTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Thursday last, Her Highness Bhai Shri Mogibai, mother of H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Gondal, visited the Barton Female Training College, and kindly presented the students of the College, the girls of the College Practising School, and the girls attending the town and station schools, with prizes. At the invitation of Miss G. Spencer, the lady superintendent, 150 European and native ladies were present on the occasion; among them were Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. Philips, Mrs. Tandy and Mrs. Warden. The students sang several Gujerati songs, and the children of the Practising School went through a few Kindergarten exercises and action songs.

Miss Spencer in a few words thanked Her Highness for the interest she had shown in the institution under her charge, after which the Assistant Mistress of the College, on behalf of Miss Spencer, read a short paper, showing the great need of trained female teachers for the girls' school in Kattiawar—a need which this college is intended to supply.

Her Highness made the following reply:—Ladies,—I thank you heartily for the kindness which you have shown in being present on this occasion. The want of a training college for female teachers had long been felt in Kattiawar. I heartily sympathise with the plan of establishing this institution, and am very glad of this opportunity of visiting it. I wish Miss Spencer every success in her work.

Her Highness then presented the prizes, and after the usual distribution of *pan supari* and flowers, the students sang "God Save the Queen" in Gujerati, which brought the proceedings to a close.

Before leaving Her Highness was conducted over the college by Miss Spencer and shown all the domestic arrangements, with which she expressed herself very pleased.

It it to be hoped that the other Ranis of Kattiawar will follow the good example set them by H. H. Bhai Shri Mogibai, and evince the same interest in the cause of female education.

REFORMS AMONGST THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think the time has arrived when the necessity of further reform should be urged upon the Parsees. Not only is their present state, morally and socially considered, far from satisfactory; but there seem to be no signs of progress of that movement which set in amongst them some thirty years ago, and which has done an amount of good in freeing them from various oppressive and demoralizing customs.

It is a matter of disagreeable surprise that the chief men among the Parsees do not see the urgent need of efforts in this direction; but, like Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee and P. M. Mehta, refer contentedly to their present condition, as if it were so perfect as not to need improvement, and a model for others to copy from.

Though I am of opinion that political reform is as pressing and important as social or moral, I cannot see without regret the great workers of the rising generation drawn away by the glitter of political life from the more beneficial if less alluring paths of social and moral reform. It was not so with Parsee reformers of the generation that is passing away: their earliest and freshest laurels were won in the apparently less glorious fields.

In your issue of Monday, the 19th instant, you point out one instance of the Parsees leaving aside the enjoinments of the Avesta, and following an injurious and tyrannical custom. Many similar instances can be cited; where, forgetting or not knowing the purity and grandness of the religion preached by Zarathushtra, they follow the customs of later but unphilosophic times, customs upheld by an unlearned and self-interested priesthood, and adhered to blindly by an ignorant and superstitious laity. If the movement above alluded to had found earnest supporters in the present generation, much would have been done to remove from the Parsees the reproach of not knowing their true religion and of following delusive guidance. It is true that socially speaking the Parsees are as it were in a state of revolution; and that an unsettled and in part vitiated condition of the body social is a result of all such revolutions. The Parsees must pass through such a stage, but here again, zealous and sincere workers could do much to ameliorate suffering, and to direct the course of the revolution into wholesome channels.

BETA.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNITED FLEET OFF THE PIRÆUS.

ATHENS, April 25.

Four British ironclads, detached from the Mediterranean Squadron, and three war-vessels, belonging to Austria, Germany and Italy, respectively, are now anchored off the Piræus.

THE MASSACRE ON THE SOMALI COAST.

ADEN, April 25.

Further particulars received from the Somali country state that all the Europeans at Harar have been massacred by the Emir. The natives have been for a long time watching the movements of the Europeans with suspicion, owing to the rumoured intention of the Italians to occupy Zoula, but which was renounced owing to the declaration of the French Government of establishing its rights over the Bay of Adulis, which have existed since the year 1859.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, April 26.

It is positively stated that the Greek Government, in consequence of the strong representations made by France, has consented to disarm.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Two native regiments from Bombay, and one British Regiment from Madras, go to Burma.

THE CROLE-GARSTIN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

It is rumoured that the Crole-Garstin case is likely to become a *cause celebre*; and that a high official may be sent from here to investigate matters.

TROOPS FOR BURMAH.

The Mountain Battery leaves Jutogh at once for Burma.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 26.

Saturday's London quotations are:—Mysore Gold Mining shares, £8-0-0; Ooregum £1-12-6; Nundydroog £1-17-6; Balaghat, £1-3-9; and Glenrock, £0-8-9.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, April, 26.

The case of contempt was dismissed to-day, the magistrate being satisfied with Mr. Guttikar's explanation. The case had produced considerable excitement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 24.

The City Line steamar City of Carthage left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez on the 24th inst.

April 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning, and the same Co.'s s.s. Navarino also left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, April 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manora, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballarat arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, April 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Lalpoora, from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, April 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Huzara left here for Bombay, Kurrrchee, and Malabar Coast, this morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 25.

10 p.m.	81·1

MONDAY, April 26.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	85·5

We hear that His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, who has recently made rapid progress towards recovery, will shortly pay a visit to Simla for the benefit of his health. His Highness will avail himself of the opportunity to confer with the Viceroy regarding the administration of his State.

Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, Chief Judge of Baroda, being about to retire from the post which he has occupied for some years with great satisfaction to the Gaekwar's Government, an address of honour, in Persian, and beautifully illuminated, will be presented to him on Thursday. The address, which is enclosed in a handsome carved blackwood frame, has been composed in the most ornate and courtly Persian, by Sorabjee Kuverjee Jivajee Tasker, the author of many similar compositions.

The 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which is under orders to proceed to Burma, is expected to leave Poona to-morrow.

Visitors to Mahableshwar complain of the indiscriminate cutting of trees to be burnt for charcoal.

A Hindoo temple at Baroda was burnt down a few days ago.

Joint stock livery stables do not seem to pay in Calcutta, for the assets and good-will of Brown and Co. (limited), which was floated at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000 five years ago, have just been sold for Rs. 45,000.

The salvage operations on the wreck of the P. & O. steamer Indus were proceeded with vigorously during the fortnight ending the 10th instant, the weather being favourable for diving. A large quantity of cargo has been saved, and taken round to Colombo.

There is a flutter in the legal dovecotes of Calcutta. It is rumoured that Sir Comer Petheram, the new Chief Justice, is about to follow the example of Mr. Justice Hawkins, and insists that barristers who take large fees should actually be present in Court when the cases are called on.

Should Greece decide upon war, she will be able to put a formidable army in the field. The numerical strength of the army on the peace footing is 24,076, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing the strength can be mobilised to 100,000 men. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,000 men, and behind these is what is called the territorial army, numbering 146,000 men. The navy consisted at the end of last year of one small ironclad, the King Georgeos, carrying two 8¼ inch Krupp guns in a battery on the upper deck, and a wood-built vessel, the Queen Olga, carrying six 6¾ inch Krupp guns, two iron wood-sheated gun-boats, carrying each one 22-ton Krupp gun and two Hotchkiss guns; two cruisers; fourteen gunboats; one corvette; one transport; forty-eight torpedo boats and launches; and four sailing vessels. The navy is manned by 3,200 men, including 200 officers.

It is stated that the Liverpool barrister, Mr. William Rann Kennedy, Q. C., who was offered the succession to the Chief Justiceship of the North-West Provinces, and was understood to have decided to accept it, has, after some consideration, declined the post. The *Pioneer* says:—"When the last mail left home there was still doubt as to what would then be done. This, we fear, bodes no good to Mr. Justice Straight's prospects. That there should be any doubt in the matter is simply a monstrous injustice."

It will be impossible to strike in the right place and hurt no one, but a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* intimates that reductions in the Custom House establishment are in contemplation. "We trust the financial shears will be rightly applied" is the comment of that paper. "A highly-paid Civil Servant at the head of the office on Rs. 2,000 a month, with an Assistant on Rs. 1,000, with scarcely any dutiable goods on the tariff, might attract the attention of the Simla Commission. Then the Appraising Department might repay a revision."

The Pondicherry Administration seems to be opposed entirely to the system of holidays. Its motto is emphatically "all work and no play." Not even "Good Friday" was made an exception to this hard rule, but all public offices and courts were kept open as usual; the only omission being the Educational department, which gets a rest of ten days. In every branch of the Government service Easter-Monday is the only holiday allowed. The Chamber of Commerce issued an inoperative and unobserved notice upon the subject, but the Bank was the only institution in the town that practically closed business during the nominal Easter holidays accorded to all Christian communities throughout the world.

The total opium revenue for the year 1885-86 is worse than the estimate by exactly Rs. 6,01,910. The falling off has been chiefly on the Bombay side, where the deficiency is no less than Rs. 4,96,950. It is decided that 55,000 chests will be sold in 1886-87, but the amount will probably run up to 60,000 chests before the anticipated advance of £312,900 on the estimated revenue is secured. The increased sale of Bengal opium is powerfully affecting the Malwa trade; and the process is likely to be developed by the year's transactions.

Between Kussowlie, Dughshai, and Simla there are two silver mines and a lead and copper mine. Coal has recently been found in the Bolan Pass, and a quantity has been collected for trial on the railway. Its quantity seems to be doubtful; as it is surface coal taken where the seams are visible, but it is probable that coal of good quality is to be found at no great depth. Coal seems to occur also on the surface of the hills in the Khojak Pass, and this coal is said to be of superior quality. A few miles north of the Bolan are the Government petroleum works, under the direction of two experienced Canadians, and there are indications of petroleum at other places in the same district.

A correspondent, writing of an amateur concert given in an up-country station, thus criticises the singing of one of the glees included in the programme:—"A piano accompaniment would have set them all right. As it was, the performers ran off the rails at the start. The starter got them off well together, but the tenor forged ahead at once, followed by the bass and sopranos. They kept this order to the bottom of the leaf, when the contraltos took up the running. The bass then fell back beaten, and the tenor, now behind, answering to the conductor's baton on his boot, came up hand over hand, caught and passed the sopranos, and landed between the posts a good first. Time—3 mins. and 45½ secs."

In connection with the Crole case, the *Pioneer* says that the report that the records of the case had been stolen from the Government office, and that the Government were, therefore, obliged to ask Mr. Crole for copies, is an absurd misstatement. All that the Government appears to have asked for was spare copies of his printed memorial to the Secretary of State, which has to go in triplicate to the India Office and the Government of India. Thus six copies were required, and Mr. Crole had only furnished two. The memorial with its appendices makes up a bulky document, and it would have given the Government Press more labour than it saw fit to undertake to reprint from the copies available.

The interest in the Crole case continues unabated in the Southern Presidency. It will be remembered that on the suspension of Mr. Crole, Mr. Thomas was deputed to inquire into the administration of the local affairs of the Madura Collectorate. The *Mail* describes the inquiry as an inquisition, conducted with closed doors, and urges that the investigation should be open and above-board. This, however, it adds, is but the sequel of the action taken by the Government with the same instrument at Tanjore last year. The report was not published but the orders of Government which have recently come to light, show very clearly what was its nature. According to the *Mail*, the Government says that the "report places byond doubt that there was a widespread and organised conspiracy amongst the native officials of the district to defraud the Government." It also "establishes the complicity of those concerned by a chain of evidence, circumstantial and documentary, which not one of the fraudulent officials has been able to rebut." It exposes, further, "the most barefaced mis-statements and alterations in the accounts;" it shows that "fraud was present at the primary inspections;" that this fraud "was not only winked at, but actually planned and arranged beforehand by the higher officers, viz., Deputy Collector, Acting Huzur Sheristadar, sundry Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sheristadars, and the principal *employés* of the Collector's office." Further we are told, that "it is strong evidence of the utter corruption prevailing in the district, that not a single man was to be found in the Collector's office to warn his superior of the extensive conspiracy to impose upon him, and to defraud Government, of the existence of which every native official must have, even though not implicated, been aware." Allusion is also made to "the excessive greed of corrupt officialdom in Tanjore, having now come to light." Administration "becomes an impossibility when the head of a district is unable to place reliance on his subordinates." This language presents a picture of "utter corruption," in a district containing upwards of two millions of inhabitants, covering an area of 3,654 square miles, and yielding an average revenue of 75 lakhs per annum—a district that has been under British rule since 1799.

The Meingoon Prince who, for want of a better domicie, continues to vegetate at Pondicherry at the cost of the French Republic, has taken to evening promenades. He walks up and down the beach road, we are told by a local paper, accompanied by the ladies of his household, and is attended by a body guard armed with long knives, which, however, are kept concealed in sheaths. The guard consists of twelve or fifteen men, one-half marching in front of the distinguished party and the other in the rear. Ever since his return from the ill-fated trip to Colombo, the Prince has seemed very depressed, and, until a few nights ago, when he began his evening parades, he was rarely seen outside his house. The intercourse, at one time so constant and, apparently, so cordial between His Highness and Government House, has ceased. It is surmised that the members of the present French Ministry are by no means unanimous in regard to the obligation of continuing their support to the pensioner of the late Jules Ferry's Government.

The *Revue Scientifique* is interesting itself in the much-disputed question of the average age which fish attain. Mr. Baird, one of the members of the United States Fisheries Commission, holds that fish have no period of maturity, that they grow a little every year, and that there is nothing to hinder them from living an indefinite length of time. It is somewhat surprising that we possess no data of any authority on a subject so open to investigation and observation. There are some gold-fish in Washington which have belonged to the same family for the last fifty years, and they seem no bigger and no less vivacious to-day than they did when they first came into their owner's possession. A few of the fish in the Imperial Aquarium at St. Petersburg are known to be 150 years old; and the age of the sacred fish in some of the ponds attached to the Buddhist temples in China is to be counted by centuries—if we are to believe the priests. The carp has the reputation of being particularly long-lived, and the keepers at Fontainebleau maintain that among the fish in the ponds under their charge are some of the identical carp with which Francis I. first stocked them.

The attempts to render the National Anthem in the South Indian vernaculars have not always been successful. The principal difficulty appears to consist in the shortness of the English words and the length of the corresponding vernacular equivalents. Many of the adjectives, so simple in English, are only translatable by relative participles of verbs, or nouns of quality converted into relative participles by the addition of formatives. Add to this that in the Dravidian languages the seat of rhyme is at the beginning, instead of the end of the lines, and it is no wonder that no indigenous poet has been found to rise to the occasion. Where many have failed however, the Rev. J. E. Padfield, B. A., is said to have succeeded, and his Teluga version of the Anthem, promises to receive general acceptance. But even he has been unable to translate the words "God save the Queen" within the prescribed limits. How near he has been able to keep to the original may be seen from the subjoined translation of his Telegu rendering, which appears in the *Madras Mail*:—

O God, upon (our) Queen,
Long life, all constantly,
Do thou bestow:
Lustre victorious,
Happiness glorious,
A great reign (over us)
(On her) bestow.

(O) Lord (our) God, (arise),
(All) our Queen's enemies,
Make thou (them) fall:
(Confusion be their fate,)
(Their) knavish tricks frustrate,
On earth a peaceful state,
Bestow (on all).

(Thy) choicest gifts (in store)
On her for evermore
Do thou bestow.
Good laws (may she maintain)
(Loud plaudits to obtain,
Glad songs of praise (to gain)
(All this) bestow.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following were the scores made at a rifle competition between D Company, B. V. R., and A Company, B. B. and C. I. R. Vol. Corps, the conditions being 7 shots at 200 yards standing; 7 shots at 500 yards (4 prone, 3 kneeling); 7 shots at 700 yards prone:—

D Company B. V. R.

	200	500	700	Total.
Vol W Stephens ...	22	21	26	69
Sergt H Black ...	24	23	21	68
Vol C Major ...	21	20	24	65
Corpl S Myer ...	17	24	23	64
Vol J A Mackinnon ...	21	20	15	56
Vol J W Gordon ...	15	14	15	44
Lieut F C Brewin ...	22	12	10	44
			...	410
Deducted			...	1
Total			...	409
Average per man			...	58·4

A Company, B. B. and C. I. R. Vol. Corps.

	200	500	700	Total.
Lieut C Parker ...	22	26	23	71
Sergt M E Durham ...	18	16	23	57
Colr-Sergt T Thompson ...	20	19	17	56
Lieut J H Wardall ...	17	19	17	53
Vol F Fernandes ...	20	14	19	53
Lce-Corpl E H Cochrane...	19	15	16	50
Vol T A Thompson ...	20	15	9	44
			...	384
Add			...	1
Total			...	385
Average per man			...	55·

THE MAHOMEDAN SOCIAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 11th February 1886, I now draw your attention to another very important social institution of our Mahomedan community, that is, marriage.

As in the other communities, so among the Mahomedans, it is a noble contract, the bond of society, and the basis of civilization.

In the first place, I should like to give the religious aspect of this institution; and for this purpose I divide the subject into the following four sections:—

(1.) Between what persons it is permitted?
(2.) What is its duration?
(3.) Between how many persons?
(4.) With what formalities?

As regards the first, there is very little difference between the Mohamedan and the Christian law; and so I need not go into further details about it, except to say, that marriage with a deceased wife's sister and a brother's widow is permitted among us, while it is forbidden by the Christian law.

I believe that it is a great advantage for the children of a deceased wife or deceased brother to be under the charge of their uncle or aunt, and I, therefore, see no reason why such alliances should not be permitted.

As to the second, although I am not an advocate of any particular religious creed, yet I think that the Mahomedan law on this point is more compatible with the principles of utility than the English law.

There is no doubt that if the law did not prescribe a certain duration for the contract of marriages, and if men were allowed to make their engagement for a longer or a shorter period, the social order would be very different from what it is now. The object of men in such alliances would be only the gratification of their passing fancies and lower appetites, and women, whose beauty and charms naturally diminish by time, would be subject to the fitful caprices of men, and would very frequently be abandoned by their first husbands at that very period of their lives when they would find it impossible to get any new husbands for themselves. Therefore marriage for life is the natural marriage, and adapted to the wants and reciprocal interests of both the parties; and so even if there were no law to ordain it, this arrangement would be common. But there is no reason why they should not be at liberty to separate when they come to hate each other. I quote here a passage from a well-known author, who says, "If there were a law which forbade the taking a partner, a guardian, a manager, a companion except on the condition of always keeping him, what tyranny, what madness it would be called? Yet a husband is a companion, a guardian, a manager, a partner, and more yet; and still in the greater part of civilized countries a husband cannot be had except for life.

"To live under the perpetual authority of a man you hate is of itself a state of slavery; but to be compelled to submit to his embraces, is a misfortune too great even for slavery itself. Is it said that the yoke is mutual? That only doubles the misfortune.

"Since marriage presents to the generality of men the only means of satisfying fully and peaceably the imperious desires of love, to turn them from it is to deprive them of its pleasures, and is to do an evil of no small magnitude. Now what more terrible bugbear than the indissolubility of this contract? Whether it be a marriage, a service, a country, a condition of any kind, the prohibition to go out of it must operate as a prohibition to enter in.

"When death is the only deliverer, what horrible temptations, what crimes may result from a position so fatal! The examples which remain unknown, are perhaps more numerous than those which come to light." So, according to the Mahomedan law, marriage is certainly a contract for life, but can be dissolved by the consent of both the parties, given before a kazee (judge). At this point, an objection can be raised, that is, a facility to dissolve marriage contracts would produce in the stronger party a disposition to maltreat the feeble one, in order to force consent to divorce; but the Mahomedan law provides, that in cases of bad treatment, the party ill-treated should be supported at the cost of the other party.

Besides the fixing *Mahar* (a certain sum of money) at the time of entering into the contract of marriage which is necessary to be paid off to the wife before the marriage is dissolved, and the fact that a Mahomedan woman is the perfect owner of all her acquired or ancestral property, are liberal provisions and exceptional privileges which give her a great influence over her husband, and are very effective checks to divorce. In addition to all this, social laws bear a great pressure upon a man who divorces his wife, and who is seldom accepted again by another. For this reason, although marriages are dissoluble among the Mahomedans, it is so rare to meet a divorce case in practical life. As to the third, or, in other terms, whether polygamy is allowed among the Mahomedans or not, I need not dwell particularly here, as it has been treated thoroughly well by several modern Mahomedan authors on theology. However, it is satisfactorily proved, and no body can deny it, that Mahomedan law discouraged this custom, which was in vogue in Arabia in the fifth century. This is also a well-known fact, that even among those Mahomedans, who consider polygamy permitted under certain circumstances, none really practice it except princes, and very wealthy people. High respectable Mahomedan families of India seldom allow this custom. In Upper India this is almost an unknown thing altogether. As to the fourth, the religious formalities are very few. The most essential parts are the proposal from the bridegroom to the bride before a priest, and that is all. But in order to establish the fact of the consent of the parties and lawfulness of their union and to make the marriage known, and to secure proof of its celebration, the Mahomedans like all other nations have also made the act solemn, and they perform it with such ceremonies as strike the imagination and impress upon the mind the force and dignity of the contract.

Among Indian Mahomedans, they are very numerous and very boisterous, and I am not now going to relate them to my readers. They relate to the social aspect of the question.

Hyderabad Deccan. M. H.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE; It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think it is time some notice were taken of the manner in which the animals are kept in the Victoria Gardens. I had been a daily visitor to the animals for a year up to the middle of last month and often spoken to the clerk there about it, but, I am sorry to say, without any beneficial result. I was there again the other day and found that there was no improvement. In fact, things were worse than ever, and the smell from each and every cage gave one a feeling of nausea. Many Rajahs and other gentlemen upcountry are kind enough to send down tigers, panthers, &c., under the impression, I am sure, that they will be well cared for, but if they saw the real state of things they would be very disappointed and would send no more. The animals in the Gardens in other parts of India are well looked after, and I cannot imagine, why in a large and wealthy city like Bombay, they should be so neglected. Why cannot they appoint some European, whose sole duty it would be to look after the animals and birds? There are many Europeans in Bombay who would gladly take up the post. Neither Mr. McEwen nor the clerk, Mr. Pinto, is able to attend to them in addition to his other duties. I would have written earlier on this subject, but I thought the matter would be taken up by an abler pen than mine, but as it has not been, I trust you will assist me in bettering the position of the poor anwinals by kindly inserting this in your next issue.—Yours &c.,

ARYO UNG.

FROM BOMBAY TO BURMAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Before an officer drifts into the Bombay Staff Corps it is only fair he should be informed that as soon as he joins a native regiment he becomes a sort of football of the Fates, liable to be kicked from place to place and regiment to regiment without further warning than a very few hours' notice. We are taught to see that a soldier, whether commissioned or otherwise, is at best a mere matchstick in the great military wheel, in cases of disagreement with which the stick suffers the indignity of becoming fuel for the nearest cookhouse, since it cannot expect that a new machine will be furnished to quadrate with its shortcomings. But soldiers, sir, though they take the grease well, are not entirely made of wood and iron, and there are other ways of serving Queen and country than being sent all the way to Burmah for pigsticking purposes; and I prefer my picnics nearer home. At all events let those who like it have first choice, and if they like it, all I can say is they are easily pleased.

Is it too much to ask even the sternest wielders of the official sceptre to ascertain whether there are not officers and men who would *volunteer* for what should certainly be the work of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies? And if by this means the ranks are not sufficiently filled by members of the Bombay army, then the present coercive measures might be adopted, since it is evident Bengal and Madras cannot fight their battles without our aid.

Officers who elect to serve in the West Indian regiments are not suddenly (it is always *suddenly*) ordered off to garrison the Sahara Desert, and why should officers of Bombay be compelled to serve in Burmah? It is not in our bond; and if selection of the fittest has anything to do with it, it is a compliment which I for one do not appreciate. The crisis in Burmah is not one of those occasions of national danger, such as an invasion by Russia, when every mother's son would have to shoulder arms; and it is no special honour to the troops of Western India to be sent to do the dirty work of the Eastern Presidencies.

FUEL.

GAMBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Gambling on a very extensive scale is carried on at Dhobheetalao, Fanaswady, Kandawady, Bhendy Bazaar, Grant Road, Mahim, Worlee, Dadur, Matoonga, and several other out-of-the-way places in the Town and Island of Bombay, and as it is becoming to be a source of great nuisance to the public you will confer on them a great boon by drawing the attention of the police to it.—I am, &c.,

April 26. X.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Sir M. R. de Quadros presiding, to discuss the directors' report which was submitted on Tuesday last. After a prolonged discussion, the meeting was adjourned till yesterday, on the representation of some of the shareholders that they wanted to look into the accounts in detail.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1885.

Dr. De Almeida seconded the motion.

Mr. Pheroshaw Pestonjee Unvala said, that on the last occasion the chairman had informed them that nothing was charged by the secretaries and managers for their services, but the speaker found, on an examination of the accounts, that an allowance of Rs. 500 was made to them. By an agreement which was entered into between Jamsetjee Collett and the present company, it was provided that no fee should be received by the secretaries and managers until shares were subscribed to the extent of Rs. 50,000. The speaker was further informed that an allowance of Rs. 300 was made to Anthony and Company. Although the subscribed capital of the company was only Rs. 39,300, their debts up to the end of last year had reached over Rs. 13,000, and from January to the present day he found that the directors had borrowed a further sum of Rs. 9,000 from one Premjee Tricumdas.

The Chairman: You must confine your remarks to the accounts submitted up to the end of December last.

Mr. Pheroshaw: I don't think you can prevent me from making these observations, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: We are here to discuss the accounts up to the end of December. You are out of order in making remarks upon the doings of the directors for the current year.

Mr. Pheroshaw: I am at liberty to make my remarks in the best way I can.

The Chairman: Where did you get your information as to the company having incurred a debt of Rs. 9,000.

Mr. Pheroshaw: I heard it from one of the directors.

The Chairman: Well, I say your information is wrong.

Mr. Pheroshaw: The director is here to corroborate my statement.

The Chairman: That sum was only an advance against wheat and flour.

Mr. Pheroshaw: It may be an advance against the company's property, but it was nevertheless a debt incurred by the company.

The Chairman: I can give you a very satisfactory explanation about that matter. But you are not at liberty to go into the transactions of the current year.

Mr. Pheroshaw said he was sorry he was interrupted so often. Besides an interest of 9 per cent. paid to Premjee Tricumdas for his money, he was allowed commission at the same rate over the sale of the produce of the mill. If they left the mill any further under the management of the existing board of directors, the shareholders would be simply wasting their good money. It was impossible for the mill to compete with others, if it had to pay the heavy demands of a usurer. The speaker asked the meeting to elect a new board of directors.

The chairman said it was true that the secretaries and managers were not to receive any remuneration until Rs. 50,000 were subscribed. He himself had made such a proposal, to which the secretaries and managers had agreed much against their will. But while this agreement was made, the only thing that they had to attend to was a shop, and they had not the slightest idea of going in for a flour mill. But when the mill was started, it became necessary for the secretaries and managers not only to attend the shop in the Fort, but also to come down to Tardeo to superintend the affairs of the mill. They consequently told the directors that their agreement, not to receive any remuneration, had simply been on the understanding that they had to attend the shop only. The directors, when they saw that the secretaries and managers had no doubt been obliged to do extra work not contemplated at first, sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 100 per month, and Rs 500 were paid in all as their remuneration for five months. It was true that the directors had to make other financial arrangements, because in order to be able to buy daily wheat costing Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000, they must have a working capital of something like Rs. 20,000. They were obliged to make the best arrangement possible, and it had been made through one of their directors, Premjee Runchordas. He (the Chairman) was always of opinion that a very hard bargain was made, but there was no help for it. But if he continued on the board, he hoped to make some better arrangement.

Mr. Pheroshaw said that if as the Chairman had told them, the existing capital was insufficient, where was the necessity for starting the mill before the necessary amount was subscribed? If the directors had taken a rash step, which had brought the company to ruin, the shareholders could not have any more faith in them. Should they were to go on borrowing loans, the company could never hope to make any profit.

The Chairman: I may tell you that shares to the extent of Rs. 10,000 have been forfeited.

Mr. Pheroshaw: Pardon me for the interruption, but I say that the forfeited shares are 82, and they are in the dead stock of the company.

The Chairman replied that 100 shares were originally forfeited.

Mr. Premjee Runchordas, who was one of the directors of the company, here asked the Chairman to produce a letter addressed to him by Mr. Collett.

The Chairman replied, that the letter had been withdrawn. It referred to the question of expenditure, and Mr. Collett had been satisfied with the explanation given to him.

Mr. Pheroshaw again rose and said that due care was not shown by the management in pressing suits against defaulting shareholders. He was told that two suits filed in the Small Cause Court were dismissed for want of appearance on the part of the company.

The Chairman said that the suits had not been dismissed through any one's negligence. Muljee Hansraj had undertaken to pay the amount of the shares.

Mr. Pheroshaw did not think that a verbal undertaking to pay the money was not a sufficient guarantee.

After some further discussion the motion for the adoption of the report was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Mr. Mulji Hansraj proposed that the following shareholders be elected directors for this year:—Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidas, Liladhar Javerchand, M. R. De Quadros, Premjee Runchordas, and Ganpatrao Anandrao.

Mr. Pheroshaw moved an amendment omitting the name of the Chairman from the board of directors proposed in the above resolution.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

Messrs. Tribhovandas Venilal and Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chothia were appointed auditors for the year at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HOW TO RAISE THE RUPEE TO TWO SHILLINGS.

The following scheme has been submitted to the India Office by Mr. J. Milne, with the view of raising the exchange from its present low figure and enhancing the credit of the Government of India:—

The whole scheme simply comprises the payment of interest on the Rupee Loans at the fixed exchange of 2s. per rupee at the Bank of England; but the effect at the present moment, it is calculated, would at once be beneficial to the credit of the Indian Government and would raise the exchange by the natural operation of an increased demand for investment in rupee paper. The great drawback to extensive investment out of India in rupee paper is now the uncertainty of the rate of income derived from it—the present low rate of exchange involving a loss of nearly one-fifth of the interest. Thus while the investment yields in India the full rate in silver, the income derived in this country is one-fifth less, and there is no certainty that this will be the limit to the loss. If, however, the interest of such portion of the debt as might be inscribed on the books in this country were made payable in England, the paper which at the present price would yield an income of about 6 per cent, would immediately take rank as the most favoured investment in the London market. The result would at once be shown in a large export of the securities from the Indian to the London market, thereby adding extensively to the amount due by this country to India, and causing an immediate demand for silver, and as a consequence raising the exchange. Supposing even the whole of the rupee debt were to find its way over to this country, or to Europe generally, the additional sum which the Government would have to draw for on the Indian treasuries would only be about £3,500,000 sterling for payment of interest, but it is calculated that the rise in the exchange would to a very large extent enable the Government to save this interest in the difference in the rate. Thus—

Rs.
Say that the present drawings of 21,00,00,000
per annum involves a loss of about £4,000,000
A rise in the rate to nearly the old figure
would yield of this loss, say 2,500,000

and this, of course would mean that the whole of the interest would be saved to the Treasury in India. As a present economical measure, the advantage is evident: but after the present exceptional state of the exchange shall have passed away, the scheme would enable the Indian Government to borrow more cheaply, or if necessary, to consolidate its debt at a lower rate of interest. The present system of borrowing in India by circumscribing the market undoubtedly render in difficult for the Government to obtain money at interest such as their position entitles them to borrow; but if interest were payable in gold, it would be a matter of indifference if the loan was issued in India in rupees, as the chief investors would be found on this side; and if the debt were funded, or indefinite is to payment, the Stock Exchange here would, in all likelihood, fix the price of the rupee in its dealings at par.

With a large addition to our indebtedness to India—the result of an export of the securities—the whole of the surplus stocks of silver would be quickly exhausted, and we should afterwards require to look for supplies to America first, and from France afterwards. So long as supplies were obtained from America, silver would lay down in India at about 1s. 11½d. and when supplies began to be drawn from the French silver currency, silver would command in London about 61½d. per oz. It is thus apparent that after the exhaustion of the supply from Germany which, in the meantime however, would at once command an enhanced price, the exchange would steady down at about 1s. 11½d. and higher, as the American supplies began to fall short.

I would remind you that it is entirely owing to the financial operations of the Indian Government that the disturbance to the silver markets of the world is due. Had the balance of trade due to India been all along settled in coin without the interference of the Council Bills, we should no doubt have seen silver at this moment the premier metal. But the necessity existing for drawing these bills, the aim of the authorities should be to find a means of providing some balancing power beyond the scope of trade. This I maintain is to be found in inducing a movement of their obligations to this side, and can, so far as I am able to see, be done most simply by the means I have already pointed out, viz., making these obligations a cosmopolitan source of investment by, as was the case in the United States for instance, declaring the interest to be payable in gold. The result of the Indian Government continuing to borrow in India has, as is now clearly appearent, been to drain the country of capital which, if allowed to remain, would long ere now have shown results beyond anticipation. It would in one result only have enabled the Indian Government more easily to raise taxes as the people would have had more money to pay them. There cannot I think be any danger of the remedy failing in consequence of the exhaustion of the present supply of rupee stock—indeed, it is calculated that if only £10,000,000 sterling were moved to this side, this would be amply sufficient to test the supply of silver, and to raise the exchange to nearly gold level. There is also another important point in favour of a higher rise in price, and that is, the large absorption for coinage purposes by the American Government, and the probable exhaustion of the rich lodes of silver in California. Even when the rich mines were working at their highest pitch, the increased produce from the Pacific coast was only £10,000,000 sterling per annum. After the test of £10,000,000 had been made, there would still remain in India nearly £50,000,000 of Government paper, and this more than ample to prevent exchange ever again receding, because in the working of the scheme it would be quite within the bounds of probability that exchange would be forced up beyond par, when of course the paper would flow back to India in consequence of the appreciation of the rupee beyond 2s.

The first effect of an announcement by the Indian Government of their intention to pay interest at 2s. on stock transferred to the English Register, would doubtless be a considerable advance in the price of the paper in England; but as this only could effect on stock actually in this country, and would not benefit what remained in India, the exchange would as a matter of course rise also, as the paper could only be obtained by sending out money to buy it, which would cause an enquiry for remittance to India. A similar process would at the same time be initiated in India by the paper being bought against drawings on London and sent over to this country to obtain the advance in price. It may be urged that the price would rise to a corresponding premium in India, in consequence of the demand for England; but to this it may be answered, that as no benefit accrues to keeping the stock in India, the price could only advance to par, or a trifle higher; and the appreciation would afterwards be obtained by the rise in exchange. The price could not go relatively higher in India than that of the sterling loans in the London market. Assuming that the exchange had gradually risen to a point just below the melting price of American coin—for in the normal state of things (had the market not been under the influence of panic) this is the point at which the price of the German supplies should have settled down—any retrograde movement in exchange acts as raising a premium on rupee paper, and an increased demand for it would naturally spring up, which would have the effect of, on the other hand, causing an increased demand for remittance to India, and so bringing back the rate to the higher level. A comparatively moderate amount would have this effect, as is evidenced by the movements of the precious metals between this and other countries: and a shipment of £200,000 or £300,000 would at any time this thus do all that might be required.

After the exhaustion of the German and American hoards, it would become necessary to fall back on the coinage of the Latin Union, supplemented by the amount raised annually from mines; but before reaching the melting price of these coins, exchange would have risen beyond 2s. But in contemplating this contingency, we must take into account the fact that it would then pay better to have interest on the rupee paper again made payable in India, as by that means more than 2s. could be got for each rupee of interest payable. The stock would then, as a matter of course, be purchased as a means of remittance to India, and thus coming into competition with silver and Council Bills would again level down the exchange to 2s. The result is thus seen, that while exchange remained below 2s., stock would flow over from India, and if the rate rose higher than 2s., it would again flow back, providing at once a leverage for keeping up the rate in favour of India, and on the other hand preventing it going much against this country. Unless, therefore, any exceptional demand arose for silver, the coinage of Latin Union could not be used to any extent for remittance to India, as exchange would be kept, as a rule, below the paying point. A favourite argument of political economists is that the low value of the Indian currency stimulates exports, and enables India to export many articles to this market which otherwise we could not have, or which we now get at a cheaper rate—notably, large supplies of wheat. This, however, it is contended, is an incomplete argument. For a time this operation may go on, but gradually and quickly another factor comes into play—that is, a falling off in the demand for our wares, caused, of course, by the high price which they rise to in consequence of the depreciation of silver against gold. The result naturally follows that in consequence of the enhanced price of commodities purchases fall off; and as less will then be bought so it becomes necessary to send us less. Thus, a shrinkage in trade, and it is suggested that this force is now in operation against our export trade, which, being carried on to a large extent with silver currency countries must be seriously affected in this way by the depreciation. Looking at this vexed question from such a stand point, it is easy to account to a large extent for the falling off in trade generally, as it will be noted that the greatest decrease correspond with the time, during which silver has become so seriously depreciated.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

The following memorial regarding the recent pleaders' examination has been presented to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Bombay High Court by a number of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad:—

1. We the undersigned inhabitants of the Ahmedabad District, some of whom had lately appeared at the High Court Pleaders' and District Pleaders' examination, which was held on the 8th March 1886, beg to approach your Lordships under the circumstances of exceptional hardship and difficulty with the hope of meeting with justice and kindness at your Lordships' hands.

2. It is but fair to bring to your Lordships' notice that the result of the late examination was of a most disappointing character. Out of a total number of 216 candidates only 9 were declared to be eligible for the office of district pleaders and one alone for the office of a subordinate judge or a High Court pleader. Startling as this result appears at first sight to be, it becomes still more startling when it is found as a fact that not one of the nine candidates who have been this year placed in the Lower Standard passes that test for the first time but had already done so in previous years and had again submitted to the examination with the hope of attaining the Higher Standard, whilst the one who succeeds in attaining that standard succeeds mainly by reason of his getting credit for the very high number of marks he had obtained so much as 83 and 95 per cent. in Civil and Criminal Procedure at the examination of 1885. But for this fortunate circumstance even he would have found it difficult if not impossible to pass the High Court Vakil's examination, for the very subjects, in which nearly all the candidates of this year have come to grief, have contributed to his success in a pre-eminent degree. To satisfy your Lordships on this point we pray that your Lordships will be pleased to glance at the question-paper set this year in the Civil Procedure Code, and compare it with the question-papers on the same subject set in any of the previous years since the amalgamation of the District and High Court Pleaders' examinations. We feel confident that the most cursory perusal and comparison of these papers will satisfy your Lordships that the candidates were subjected to an unusually severe test at the late examination. The very length of the paper made it difficult for the candidates to answer it fully and satisfactorily within the short space of time at their disposal. It was physically impossible even for the best prepared candidates in three hours not only to reproduce whole chapters from the Civil Procedure Code but also to discuss the ever-shifting and conflicting case-law which has grown up with the growth of the code. It is not surprising therefore that this question-paper should have spread one universal feeling of disappointment among all the candidates who appeared in the recent examination. More than half the number of failures is due directly or indirectly to this paper alone; the candidates either did not score so much as 30 per cent. of the allotted number of marks to enable them to pass in this paper alone, or where they did, they failed to come up to the high standard of 50 and 70 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks which is necessary for success on the whole.

3. So too the number of failures in Criminal Law was more than usually large. The questions were not only stiff but quite out-of-the-way questions. To ask the candidates to state and compare the provisions of the Opium Act, the Forest Act, the Abkari Act, and the Gambling Act, relating to the *onus probandi* of the guilt or innocence of persons accused under those Acts, was to place on the candidates a burden which it was almost impossible for them to discharge. Questions of this character require not only a thorough and intimate but also a minute and detailed knowledge of the whole of the statute law of India from the most important Acts of the Governor-General in Council down to the most insignificant Acts of the Local Government. Even the most retentive and capacious memory would be unequal to the strain of quoting chapter and section of any and every enactment which forms part of the Indian Statute book. We confidently submit that even the most experienced practitioner at the bar would find it difficult to answer questions like this without actual reference to the Acts themselves. We believe that it was never within the contemplation of the authorities to subject the candidates to this unreasonable test. And we leave it to your Lordships to judge of the extreme hardship and disappointment felt by the poor candidates whose grievances are practically without remedy, except by an appeal to your Lordships' kindness and mercy.

4. Your Lordships are aware that owing to the general spread of education in recent years the intelligent youth of this country are seeking every channel of honest and useful employment, preferring in the majority of cases an honourable and independent career to Government service. And no career possesses greater attractions than the legal profession. In every mofussil town and city the study of law is prosecuted with indefatigable zeal and earnestness, and the number of candidates who present themselves at the District and High Court Pleaders' examinations is steadily increasing from year to year. The result is that both the bench and the bar in the mofussil are being gradually strengthened with men of a higher degree of mental and moral culture than their brethren of a past generation. This examination is thus exercising a most salutary influence on the whole administration of justice throughout the Presidency and its influence will be felt more and more widely in proportion as its results are more and more encouraging. But if the result of the examination turns out to be so disappointing as it is this year we need not point to your Lordships that the effect would be to repress the legitimate hopes and aspiration of the rising generation, and compel them in pure despair to abandon the study of law and take to some other pursuit or calling where their industry will not be deprived of its due reward. We fervently hope that your Lordships will not allow such a deplorable result to occur which will be disastrous alike to the legal profession and to the public at large. We do not wish that the present standard of efficiency, ability, and scholarship, which is requisite for success both in the District and High Court Pleaders' examinations should be lowered in any degree. But we do pray that in maintaining the rigidity of the standard no unfairness or injustice should be done to the candidates from whom a fair knowledge of the general principles and of law in its various branches is all that is expected even in the most advanced countries of the West.

5. Under these circumstances we beg that your Lordships will be graciously pleased to take into your consideration the following suggestions and deal with them in the best manner your Lordships may think fit:—

1st. That the result of the recent examination should be re-considered.

2nd. That the candidates be re-examined in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and that the papers which have not been examined this year should be examined.

3rd. That special grace be given to the thirteen candidates who have passed in all subjects but have for reasons mentioned above not obtained the aggregate total of marks required for success on the whole.

4th. That a separate examination be held for the office of District Pleaders or the percentage of aggregate marks required for success in both examinations should be reduced.

5th. That candidates should be entitled to claim credit not only in the three subjects specified in rule 11A but in any three out of the six subjects prescribed for the examination.

6th. That each examiner should examine in his own subject the papers of all the candidates irrespective of their success or failure in any other subject.

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Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
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Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakharia
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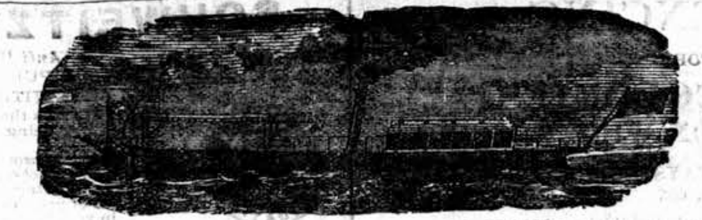

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